The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

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The Chinese Language in Fifty Ten-Minute Lessons (Lesson No. 19) . . . . By Prof. W. A. Scharffenberg

SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1931 VOLUME 56, NUMBER 12

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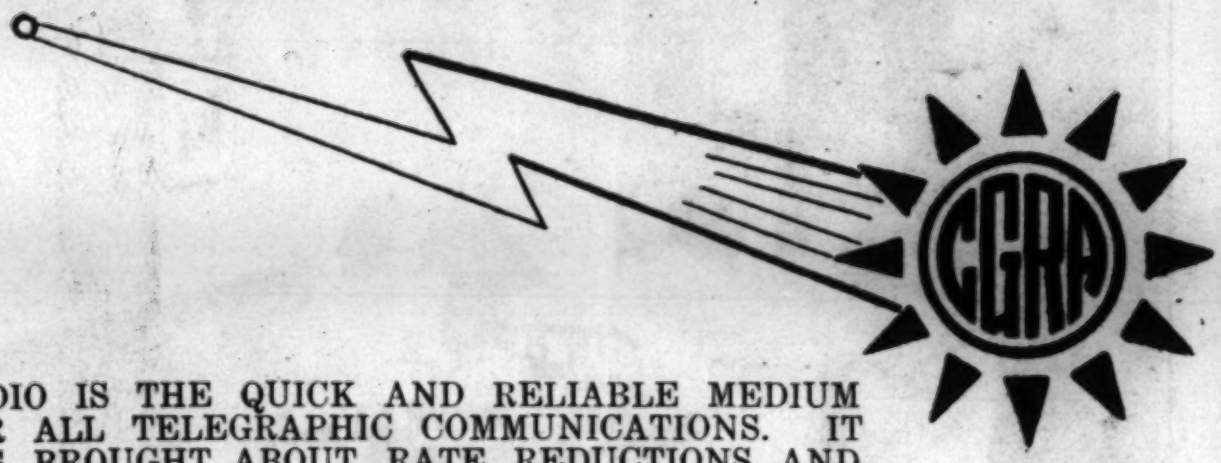

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The China Weekly REVIEW

Formerly Millards's Review

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WASHINGTON OFFICE

J. J. Underwood—Correspondent

Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

FRENCH NATIONAL POLICY AND THE LOCAL CONCESSION

THE French are internationally known as a frugal people, but those responsible for the administration of the local French Concession seem to be extending their acquisitive instincts to an unusual extent in the gradual conversion of the French-administered area into an Oriental "Monte Carlo." Although local foreigners of non-French nationality, most of them Americans, who reside in the French Concession are not aware of the situation, it is a fact nevertheless that practically all gambling institutions which have been driven from the International Settlement and adjacent Chinese administered areas, have moved across the street into Frenchtown. That Frenchtown is "wide-open" from the standpoint of practically all forms of gambling, including roulette, and all kinds of other vices, including opium-smoking and prostitution, may be learned by inquiring of almost any tourist who lands on the Shanghai Bund. One man, a prominent American publisher informed the writer that he began to hear about the unsavory reputation of Frenchtown as a gambling center as soon as he arrived in Tokyo on the way to the Far East. The first night he was in Shanghai he was invited to visit four different foreign roulette establishments, all of which allegedly had been opened recently, one located on Route Ferguson being classed as quite elaborate. Since the French authorities maintain absolute control of their Concession they obviously must know what is going on. However, they may not be aware of the ugly rumors which constantly are being circulated about the city regarding graft and corruption which is said to accompany the opening and operation of these gambling joints. Since the French do not have an extensive trade in China, they are not vulnerable from the standpoint of economic pressure which the Chinese are accustomed to apply in the cases of other foreign nationals who violate Chinese laws or sensibilities. However, one would think the French would have some regard for their national prestige in this part of the world and would not permit their Concession, once regarded as the most desirable residence section, to degenerate into a "safe" place for the location of gambling joints. Sometime ago Dr. C. T. Wang, Foreign Minister, referred in a public address in Nanking to some "peculiar external pressure" which was

preventing the French Government from meeting Chinese wishes in regard to treaty-revision. At the time Dr. Wang made the statement it was assumed that he was referring to some secret Franco-Japanese understanding to block China's nationalistic aspirations. There is a possibility however, that what Dr. Wang really had in mind was the commercialized vice syndicate which operates openly in the local French Concession and which would have to go out of business in the event the French area was handed over to Chinese control.

SOME RECENT DEVELOPMENTS ON THE OPIUM QUESTION

UNFORTUNATELY the National Government has not yet made public an English translation of the various resolutions passed at the National People's Convention which adjourned on Sunday, May 17, but a brief summary issued through *Kuomin* stated that one of the delegates, Yen Pao-fang by name, in association with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, had introducted a resolution pertaining to the suppression of the opium traffic which had been adopted by the delegates. Although the text of the resolution is not yet available, the fact that the Convention took action on the question was of some significance because it is known that several memorials bearing on the opium problem were submitted to the Convention, one being telegraphed to Nanking by Miss Ellen N. La Motte, well known American writer and lecturer on opium and kindred subjects. Miss La Motte's statement, which was sent from Washington and addressed to the National State Council was as follows:

"It has been reported in the press that the Government of China is considering the establishment of an Opium Monopoly, for the control and sale of opium and the receipt of the revenues which will thus be obtained.

"The effect of this rumour upon American public opinion is most unfortunate. Under the Monarchy, China made a successful fight to eradicate the cultivation of the poppy, and the people of the United States will be greatly disappointed if the present Government is not equally able to protect the health and welfare of the people as adequately as the repudiated Monarchy. No true friend of China can advise such a step, which must inevitably lessen China's prestige before the world. The establishment of a monopoly means the violation of the Hague Convention of 1912, an international agreement which America entered upon primarily for the benefit of China.

"China had no greater friend then Bishop Brent, who stated at Geneva: "The greatest service we can render China is to induce her Government to resist all temptation to establish a monopoly. It is monstrous to maintain that if we do not reap a golden harvest from a nefarious trade, somebody else will. Or for a nation to think it possible to build up an honourable and righteous commonwealth with revenue gained from the exploitation of the weakness and vice of human beings."

"The argument advanced that this is but a temporary measure does not hold. There is no instance in which a monopoly that has once been established has ever been abandoned.

"I immediately brought this matter to the attention of Judge Paul Linebarger, as a matter of protest. Judge Linebarger informed me that he had no jurisdiction, but suggested that I communciate my protest direct to your excellencies, so that the protest may be brought at once during your assemblage, beginning May 5th of this year.

I take the liberty to suggest that the matter be discussed on the basis of the following Resolution:

"RESOLVED: Be it resolved by the Council of State in meeting assembled this day of , 1931, that the traffic in opium be immediately suppressed by police mandates upon a full sovereignty right of China's Government, without any extra-territorial limitation of the unequal treaties:

"RESOLVED: That the sense of the Council of State is no monopolies, local, district, hsien, provincial or federal, shall be granted in any degree or in any way whatsoever."

The other communication to the National Government came from Pope Pius XI at Rome and was sent through Dom Pierre Celestin Lou Tseng Tsiang, O. S. B., former Chinese Premier and Minister who is now a monk at the Catholic Abbaye de Saint Andre at Lophem-Lez-Bruges, Belgium. The Pope's communication was as follows:

"The Sovereign Pontiff knows and appreciates the very praiseworthy efforts that are being made in China to combat the scourge of opium and of other similar products harmful to both soul and body, and he prays that the Lord may crown with success a campaign so worthy of praise, but which is not being carried out without difficulties.

"The very serious question of opium has been studied by the Holy See since 1886. On the occasion of the first Chinese Council, which took place in Shanghai in 1924, the Vicars and Prefects inserted in their records a special chapter on the abuse of opium. It would be well to repeat here, in order that it may be well known, Decree No. 31: "Our Holy Church in her mission to save souls, was the first in China, as shown by documents, to leave no stone unturned in the endeavor to extirpate the disastrous abuse of opium. That the Chiefs of the Missions apply their zeal in the eradication of similar abuses, by establishing, if necessary, lay committees to combat with the most effective means such a pernicious habit."

"The Apostolic Vicars and Prefects certainly will put into effect these opportunte regulations of the Council. The Holy Father has likewise given special instructions to Apostolic Delegate of China to see that education outlining preventive measures against the innumerable dangers in connection with opium and its by-products be given in the mission schools.

"The Holy Father also noticed with much satisfaction the news concerning the Government's activities against this scourge. It is, therefore, evident that the efforts of the anti-opium campaign will prove usless if the authorities in the interior of China do not oppose to the cultivation of poppy.

"Therefore, the Sovereign Pontiff heartily hopes that, the civil war having come to an end, the principles of the country having been honorably settled, and order established, the action of the Government may become effective in preventing the cultivation of opium and its by-products. In this manner the united efforts of the Missions and the Oeuvre National against opium will surely be crowned with success."

SOME BRITISH ADVERTISING PRACTICES IN CHINA

SINCE the Prince of Wales and other prominent Englishmen such as George M. Gillett, M. P., Secretary to the Department of Overseas Trade, have brought up this subject, it is hoped that British readers of *The Review* will not put us down as anti-British for stating a few facts about British advertising practice in China. Since his return to England from his South American "trade-promotion" tour, the Prince of Wales has been delivering addresses in the home industrial districts dealing with British trade promotion and advertising methods as observed from abroad. In all of his addresses he emphasized the necessity for more and better advertising methods, in which connection he called

attention to the fact "that the North Americans are adepts at advertising their products," hence British manufacturers must improve their methods, "if they are to arrest the decline of their trade prestige in South America." George M. Gillett, Secretary to the Department of Overseas Trade, in an address in Manchester on April 18 (*Manchester Guardian*) emphasized the same point. He urged the Manchester Publicity Association to consider methods for improving the advertising of British goods in overseas markets, pointing to several notable examples of advertising and publicity on the part of Britain's competitors.

Some days ago a foreign resident of Shanghai had occasion to visit a Chinese tailoring shop in search of material for shirts. The Chinese tailor, who caters to the foreign trade, produced a bolt of white cotton goods which he insisted was better than any other fabric for the making of men's shirts, yes "better than Japanese or Korean cloth, etc." The tailor insisted further that the cloth was good "because it was English-make," etc. The customer took particular note of the "chop" or trademark printed on the end of the cloth, because in a residence of more than a dozen years in China he had never heard of the brand before. The tailor insisted that it was an old and well-known brand; that it was the best cloth obtainable, etc., and he probably was right about it. But the customer, a typical one, we hope, had never heard of the brand. Multiplied a dozen, a hundred, or a thousand times, one wonders whether this experience is not general in China in respect to most British goods. Much has been heard in China recently about British trade, the reason being the visit of the British Economic Mission which sought to discover the causes for the decline in sales of piece-goods, machinery and other lines in the face of foreign competition. The Economic Mission is now back in England and much has appeared in the home British newspapers about the report which was made by the Mission to the Government. In practically all of the comment there has been emphaized the necessity for more and better advertising.

If one wishes to discover what is wrong with British advertising practices in China, all one needs do is go around and solicit the managers of local British firms for an advertisement in any publication which is not British-owned or controlled. A Chinese young man who is connected with one of the large Chinese dailies in Shanghai stated that it was practically impossible to induce British firms to place advertisements in Chinese-language publications unless the managers of the firms could be assured that the particular publication was "pro-British" in general editorial attitude. The circulation or prestige of the paper with the Chinese public were of minor consequence, the chief element being the editorial attitude of the paper toward British things. If the British firm could be assured that the paper was editorially friendly toward British interests, it received the advertising regardless of other considerations, including the important elements of circulation and prestige with the Chinese public. The general result of this long-established British practice has been to restrict British advertising to a few hand-picked organs, including of course the British English-language press in China. Innumerable cases might be mentioned where British firms have concentrated the bulk of their advertising appropriations in a few British newspapers printed in the English language in the treaty ports and thought by so doing that they were "covering" China, when, as a matter of fact they were only reaching a hand-full of foreigners and a smaller number of Chinese who were able to read the English language within the restricted limits of the Treaty Ports.

British firms in China never have looked upon advertising as a legitimate means of promoting the distribution of goods, but generally have regarded advertising as a necessary evil or something to be used in rewarding friendly editors and punishing the unfriendly ones or those who attempted to maintain an independent atitude. The worst offender in this regard has been the British-American Tobacco Company, which, for many years has had a clause in its advertising contract which forbids the publisher to print anything considered antagonistic toward the British Empire or critical of British policy toward China. Should any publisher, Chinese or foreign, print anything which the officials of the B. A. T. consider "unfriendly," this clause in the advertising contract is invoked and the advertisement withdrawn. As a result of the anti-British boycott in 1925 and again in 1927, the Chinese newspapers became exasperated at the attempt of the B. A. T. to control their policies and threw out all of the B. A. T. ads. The legal department of the B. A. T. was thus forced to make certain changes in the "control" clause in its contract, but the effect of the new clause is practically similar to the old. The attempt of the B. A. T. to control the editorial policies of newspapers which "receive" its advertisements does not stop with the ads of the company itself, but also extends to Mustard and Company, a trading concern handling sundry American products, which is controlled by the B. A. T. The extension of this policy to Mustard and Company, which specializes in American products, recently has attracted the attention of American officialdom because in actual practice it means that a British firm is using the advertising appropriations of American manufacturers for purposes which are likely to become highly detrimental to American commercial interests, particularly those which have agencies with Mustard and Company and are thus affected by the B. A. T. advertising policy. The general suspicion with which the B. A. T. is regarded in Chinese political circles is largely due to this long-standing attempt to "control" the editorial polices of newspapers which receive the advertising of the B. A. T. and its subsidiary, Mustard and company.

International trade competition in China has produced many curious examples of advertising practice. Before the World War certain German commercial interests formed a link-up with the semi-official German press service which distributed news in the Far East. Any newspaper which would agree to publish the news messages was automatically placed on the list to receive the advertisements of certain German firms which were involved in the scheme. The effect on the newspapers was highly detrimental and had results somewhat similar to the present attempt of the B. A. T. to control the editorial policies of newspapers and magaiznes which print the company's ads. When the Germans firms returned to the China trade following the war, they for-

tunately threw out the old policy and since have been placing their advertising with all newspapers on a merit basis only, judging the publications purely from the standopint of their circulation and prestige. The result has been a generally friendly attitude toward German interests on the part of the Chinese press, which, in turn has reacted favorably upon German business in China. Much of the troubles which the Japanese have experienced from the standpoint of newspaper opinion in China has also been due to an attempt to "control" newspapers. The Japanese method is applied in a somewhat different manner: Newspapers and magazines in China which desire to obtain the advertisements of the large Japanese firms, must obtain a letter of approval from Japanese official sources. Armed with this letter, the newspaper publisher then calls on the Japanese firms which look upon the letter practically as a mandate from their home government to place their ads in the designated publication. This explains why certain publications in China receive the bulk of Japanese advertisements—and also why other publications, which desire to preserve their editorial independence, do not print any Japanese advertisements at all.

Reverting to British advertising practice, there is hope that the recent declarations of home British officialdom as well as the report of the British Economic Mission will bring about a more enlightened viewpoint on advertising policy. The back-bone of British trade in China for a half century has been in piece-goods, or cotton-cloth, but with one or two exceptions it has never been advertised. For years the British had a monopoly hence they did not consider advertising necessary. They continued their old and inefficient marketing methods and did not consider advertising necessary; or, if they did advertise it was looked upon as a "dole" or subsidy to some friendly newspaper editor whom they wished to "support." In a sense the entire British marketing and advertising policy has been dominated by what has been termed the "treaty-port" mental attitude, meaning by this that little or no attention has been paid to the important matter of obtaining the good-will of the ultimate consumers who reside in the vast hinterlands of the country.

Where They Loot the Graves to Get Drug-Money

IN the issue of *The Review* for April 18 (Page 224) there appeared a letter written by an American resident of Manchuria who told of the serious conditions existing in that area because of the extensive traffic in habit-forming drugs conducted by Japanese and Koreans. We now have another letter from the same American correspondent containing further evidence in the form of some gruesome photographs of graves which had been robbed by drug-fiends who stole the clothing from the bodies and either sold or exchanged the clothing in order to obtain funds for purchasing supplies of opium, morphine, heroin or other drugs. Of the two pictures shown on the opposite page, the upper is the coffin of a wealthy Chinese which had been placed in the Chinese burial place. It was broken open and the clothing stolen by persons who had become addicted to the use of drugs. The lower picture was that of the coffin of a Shantung man which had been placed in the cemetery until relatives could have it transported back to the native burial place. This body met a similar fate: the coffin was broken open and the clothing stolen and dogs devoured the corpse. Near this Chinese burial place is a Japanese cemetery which met somewhat similar desecration, even the gate and fence being stolen by unfortunate human beings whose craving for drugs caused them to use this method of obtaining funds. Said our correspondent, "The pictures show what a terrible hold this habit of drugs has on many of the poorer classes of the Chinese in this territory, people whom we are told, buy nearly all their morphine and opium from the Japanese and Korean dealers."

These pictures were taken at the town of Anta, located a short distance to the west of Harbin where our correspondent found sixty shops, operated by Japanese and Koreans, which are dealing openly in opium, morphine, heroin and other habit-forming drugs. Regarding conditions in the town, the correspondent wrote,

"I visited some of the dope shops personally in order to obtain definite evidence. A man or woman would come to the little slot in the door and ask what I wanted. When I told them I wanted 'tan-ya,' or opium, or 'moi-fel,' morphine, they would ask 'how much' and when the money was produced, they would hand it out. Even the little children playing in the streets would direct me to the shops where dope could be purchased, the business was so well known. I found one place in Anta which posed as a sort of hospital for the cure of the 'morphine habit.' Investigation disclosed that it was merely a place where miserable men and women addicted to drugs were provided with beds where they might lie while sleeping off the effects of a fresh dose purchased on the premises. After the influence had passed off the 'patients' would go out on the street to beg or steal so as to obtain funds for another 'treatment.' An inevitable result of this situation is a reign of lawlessness. Chinese soldiers become addicted to the use of the drugs and sell their rifles and uniforms in order to obtain supplies. In some of these towns the inhabitants do not dare appear on the streets after nightfall for fear of being knocked down and robbed by drug fiends. Due to the economic depression prevailing in Manchuria the people generally are impoverished, hence take to the use of drugs as a means of forgetting their miseries. After their property is all gone they become beggars or robbers, or a charge on the community."

Conditions appeared to be worse in the town of Anta as this place served as a sort of distributing center for other towns along the western branch of the Chinese Eastern Railway. But there is scarcely a town along the 1,200 miles of the railway that is not filled with Japanese and Korean shops which dispense narcotic drugs. Most of these shops occupy expensive buildings indicating that the business pays good profits. In addition to the civilians who patronize these places, it appears that the Chinese soldiers are also learning the use of the drugs and in consequence they either sell their rifles and munitions or even clothing in order to purchase new sup-

plies, or they desert from the army and become robbers and bandits. In one small town where eight Japanese dope shops were counted, it was dangerous for one to appear on the streets after nightfall due to the danger of being knocked down and robbed by persons who were drug addicts. In some places it appeared that practically half the population had become addicted to the use of habit-forming drugs dispensed by Japanese or Koreans. According to the Chinese postmasters the Japanese and Korean dope-peddlars obtain most of their supplies by mail through the Japanese postal service operated along the Japanese-controlled South Manchuria Railway. It is then dispatched to points along the Chinese Eastern Railway in North Manchuria by couriers. Whenever the Chinese authorities arrest any of these Japanese or Korean dope dealers, they immediately appeal to the Japanese Consular authorities who effect their release. The result is that the Chinese are powerless to prevent the traffic, despite the fact that it is leading to the wholesale degradation of the Chinese people. According to our correspondent these drugs find their way into Manchuria from Korea or from Dairen, the Japanese port in South Manchuria. In addition to the report by the American correspondent, Gen. Chang Chi, prominent member of the Kuomintang and the National Government, who had been traveling in Manchuria, recently charged the Japanese military forces stationed at Chinwantao with the wholesale smuggling of morphine and opium into that district in the form of "red-pills," which are dispensed throughout Jehol province and Inner-Mongolia. Owing to the increasing seriousness of this situation and the apparent inability of the League of Nations to effect reforms, the suggestion has been made that the American Government call a conference on the question to meet in Washington for the purpose of bringing about a definite international agreement to restrict the production of habit-forming drugs to legitimate requirements for medical purposes. The reason the League of Nations has been unable to effect reforms has been due to the fact that most of the nations there represented are interested financially, directly or indirectly, in the drug-business.

Of direct interest in connection with the foregoing disclosures regarding the Japanese dope trade in Manchuria was a report in the *Japan Chronicle* (British paper published at Kobe) on May 6 stating that detectives connected with the Osaka police department had arrested one Yamaji Totaro, and examination had led to the discovery of a gang of smugglers operating in Osaka and Dairen. On the night of April 30 the Osaka police raided a house in that city and confiscated cocaine and morphine valued in excess of Yen 1,000,000. According to the report the drugs had been smuggled from Europe to Shanghai, Tientsin and Dairen, whence they had been smuggled into Japan at Kobe and Osaka. More than a dozen Japanese merchants, including a man named Ihara Shigeru, from Dairen, were arrested and are being held for investigation. It is hoped that the significance of this incident will not be lost on Japanese officialdom, for it shows quite plainly that the Japanese-controlled dope trade in Manchuria has begun to back-fire on Japan, leading inevitably to the wholesale smuggling of habit-forming narcotics into Japan from the Japanese bases on the China coast. The matter is also of interest in the United States because these same Chinese ports of Shanghai, Tientsin and Dairen also serve as dope-smuggling centers for introduction of opium, morphine, heroin, cocaine and similar narcotics into the United States.

Chinese graves in the town of Anta, North Manchuria, which were desecrated by drug-addicts, who stole the clothing from the bodies in order to obtain money with which to buy opium, morphine, heroin or other drugs sold by Japanese and Korean dealers.

Free Visaes for Foreigners in China

A ruling has been made by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs regarding passport visaes of foreigners entering the country. According to previously promulgated regulations, aliens desiring to enter the country must have their passports visaed by the Chinese consuls abroad. For those who were in China prior to the promulgation of the regulations, however, it is now provided that such foreigners who desire to travel to other Chinese ports may have their passports visaed free of charge by the local authorities of the city in which they reside, so as to avoid any unnecessary inconvenience. Foreign residents at the Capital can have their passports visaed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Nanking Continues Peace Efforts---Canton Prepares for War

A high official of the National Government in an interview with newspapermen on Wednesday evening, May 20 stated that the Central Government, being in an obviously strong position, would exert every possible effort within reason to preseve peace and would not resort to force unless Canton proceeded with the formation of an opposition government. Should such take place the Central Government would be forced to act. Nanking's chief anxiety in regard to the Canton situation was based on the feeling that the entrance of the Kiangsi rebel forces and "Ironsides" into Kwangtung province would be accompanied by the usual recrudescence of Communistic disorders. For this reason the Government had decided to redouble its efforts in the present anti-Communist drive in Hunan, Hupeh, Kiangsi and Fukien.

ALTHOUGH Gen. Chen Chi-tang, leader of the Canton revolt has forcibly disarmed some 3,000 troops stationed at Whampoa on the outskirts of Canton which were loyal to the Central Government, and in addition has called a conference of military and political leaders for the purpose of creating an opposition government, General Chiang Kai-shek and other leaders at Nanking apparently are continuing their efforts in the hope of preventing a renewal of civil warfare. That Nanking is also taking certain precautionary measures to protect its position in the provinces immediately south of the Yangtsze is evident in telegrams from Nanking, Hankow and elsewhere along the Yangtsze. While Gen. Ho Ying-chin, Minister of War and commander of the Government's forces which have been engaged in the anti-Communist drive in Hunan and Kiangsi, is still in Nanking, other commanders of the Government's troops who participated in the recent People's Convention at the Capital, have returned to their stations. Gen. Ho Chien, who commands the troops in Hunan where serious fighting is likely in the event of a northern drive from Canton, returned to his post from Nanking on May 18. Aside from a brief report from Nanking stating that one of the Government's minor commanders named Tai Kuei-huan, stationed in western Hunan, had rebelled there have been no military developments of consequence in that area. The official *Kuomin* service issued a report from Nanking on May 18 stated that there had been no developments along the Kwangtung-Kwangsi-Hunan borders, but that the Government had ordered a heavy concentration of troops in southern Hunan in order to prevent a possible invasion by the hostile Kwangsi faction or the Cantonese "Ironsides," both of which have joined in the Chen Chi-tang revolt.

While the activities of Gen. Chen Chi-tang and his associates at Canton have tended in the direction of an open break, Gen. Chen's first hostile move was on May 13, 14 and 15 when he forcibly disarmed three regiments of so-called Peace Preservation Corps stationed along the Chinese section of the Canton-Hongkong Railway and at Whampoa. About 3,000 of these troops, formerly under the command of Gen. Chen Ming-hsu, which were stationed at Whampoa, resisted and put up a strong fight. Some 200 were killed and an equal number wounded before Gen. Chen Chi-tang succeeded in conquering them. The responsibility for opening hostilities against the Central Government thus belongs to Gen. Chen Chi-tang, who has followed up his earlier hostile moves against the Central Government by calling a conference of military and political leaders in Canton for the purpose of launching an opposition government. Detailed reports pertaining to Canton developments appear further along in these columns, but latest telegrams from *The Review's* correspondent at Hongkong indicate that the personnel of the opposition government already has been decided upon. The composition of the Canton administration was given as follows:

Standing Committee:—Wang Ching-wei, Li Tsung-jen, Ku Wing-fan, Teng Tse-ju, Tsou Lu, Hsiao Fu-cheng.

Political Committee:—Wang Chung-wei, Sun Fo, Hsu Chung-ching.

Military Committee:—Chen Chi-tang, Chang Fa-kwei, Pai Chung-hsi, Chang Hui-cheung, Cheng Tseh.

Finance Committee:—Feng Chu-wen and Lin Yun-chieh.

Foreign Affairs:—Tang Shao-yi and Chen Chu-jen.

Reports from Hongkong and Canton on May 19 stated that representatives of various military and political factions which had been estranged from Nanking for one reason or other were gathering in Canton for the purpose of participating in a military conference which had been called by Gen. Chen Chi-tang. Names mentioned included Wang Ching-wei, Left Wing leader; Tsou Lu, leader of the so-called "Western Hills" clique or extreme rightists; Chang Fa-kwei, Left Wing militarist and commander of the "Ironsides;" Li Tsung-jen, commander of the Kwangsi rebel troops, etc. It was also claimed that Gen. Tsai Ting-kai, one of the commanders of the Nineteenth Route Army, now stationed in southern Kiangsi, was on his way to Canton to join in the conference. The Nineteenth Route Army, commanded by Tsai Ting-kai and Chiang Kwang-nai, was formerly under the control of Gen. Chen Ming-hsu, the ousted Civil Governor of Kwangtung province. Sometime ago these troops were ordered from Kwangtung into Kiangsi to participate in the anti-red campaign by the National Government, which action provided Gen. Chen Chi-tang with his opportunity for the recent coup d'etat which precipitated the present trouble. Since that time these troops have been stationed in Kiangsi along the Kwangtung border, their possible attitude causing anxiety in both the Canton and Nanking camps. Gen. Chen Ming-hsu, the ousted Canton Civil Governor, and leader of these troops came to Shanghai from Hongkong several days ago and according to recent report has proceeded to Japan. However, this has not been confirmed, other reports indicating that he may have proceeded to Kiangsi to assume command for a possible drive on Canton.

Pending the receipt of reports dealing with the outcome of the military and political conference in Canton this week it is impossible to determine the direction which the Chen Chi-tang revolt in Canton is likely to take. A *Reuter* report from Canton on May 17 expressed considerable doubt that Gen. Chen would be able to hold all of the different factions together sufficiently

long for the organization of a northern military drive. It was claimed that the alliance between Kwangtung and Kwangsi appeared "shaky" and doubt was expressed that Gen. Chen Chi-tang would prove sufficiently strong to carry through a campaign. Much depended, stated the report, on the attitude of the 19th Route Army in Kiangsi. Nanking, apparently entertains similar ideas regarding the possible outcome of the Canton adventure as recent statements by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek have indicated the likelihood of serious trouble resulting in Kwangtung from the bringing of Kwangsi and Ironside troops into Kwangtung province. Superficially at least the Canton rebellion has many elements similar to the situation which developed in connection with the Northern Military Coalition last year, the chief bond of union being opposition to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. Aside from this element, there have not as yet developed any significant political principles which would have to be necessary to give the Canton leaders any hope of success. A long review of the Canton situation, written on May 4 and published in the *North-China Daily News* on May 13 indicated that the opposition to the Central Government had long been developing in Kwangtung, the chief grounds of antagonism being the failure of Cantonese political leaders to obtain sufficiently important jobs in the Nanking Government. The threatening storm which had been gathering force for a considerable period, became an open break as the result of the receipt in Canton of highly-colored reports regarding the Chiang Kai-shek-Hu Han-ming incident. The report stated, however, that while animosity toward Gen. Chiang Kai-shek had been responsible for an alliance on the part of all disaffected elements in the South, that there was an undercurrent of antagonism and jealousy among the factions. Also it was stated that serious disappointment existed at the failure of Sun Fo, Minister of Railways and Wang Chung-hui, chairman of the Judical Yuan, to come to Canton immediately. Both of these officials, as well as Wang Peh-chun, Minister of Communications, are still in Shanghai and up to Tuesday, May 19, apparently had resisted all efforts on the part of either Nanking or Canton to induce them to state their attitude. Sun Fo early in the week made public copies of telegrams which he had sent to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and Ku Ying-fan. In the telegram to Gen. Chiang Mr. Sun advised against any hostile moves against the Central Government, pending a further effort to settle the trouble by peaceful means. In the meantime the Cantonese leaders have been using the familiar methods of political parades, posters and public addresses as a means of stirring up enthusiasm for the revolt against Nanking. On Tuesday, May 19, the National Government made another efforts to induce Sun Fo and Wang Chung-hui to return to the Capital by despatching Li Shih-tseng, Chang Ching-kiang and Wu Chih-hui, all veteran Kuomintang leaders to Shanghai for purposes of a personal interview. No reports regarding this conference were issued.

Aside from reports from Honan indicating the possibility of a revolt of former-Kuominchun troops stationed along the Yellow River, there has been little or no indication that the Canton revolt would receive support in the North. Gen. Shih Yu-shan, whom the Cantonese apparently were expecting to cause trouble, joined with other Northern military leaders in supporting Nanking and advising Canton not to launch a new war. At least Gen. Shih's name was included in a circular telegram to this effect which was issued to the newspapers by the National Government. The other ex-Kuominchun leader in the North, Gen. Sun Tien-ying, who has some 50,000 troops in southern Shansi, apparently has not yet declared his attitude, although the Southern propagandists have circulated reports that he is on the move with the intention of cutting the Lung-Hai and Peiping-Hankow Railways in the vicinity of Hsuchowfu in northern Honan. Any hostile move on the part of Gen. Sun probably would have the approval of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, who is still in southern Shansi province. The recent refinancing of the Shansi troops under Gen. Shang Chen, by Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, apparently was for the purpose of preventing a possible hostile move on the part of Feng's troops in southern Shansi. A report by United Press from Hankow on May 15 stated that Gen. Ho Chen-chun, head of the Hupeh provincial government and some 25 other commanders of government troops in that area had pledged their loyalty to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. It was stated, however, in the telegram that trenches had been built on the Honan border in order to prevent the possibility of hostile moves into the Hankow distruct by militarists to the north. Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, head of the Manchurian administration, who has some 60,000 troops in Hopei province, returned to Peiping from Nanking on May 19. Should the Canton situated develop into an outbreak of hostilities, Marshal Chang's chief job will be to hold the northerners into line behind the Government.

The National Government on May 16, 17 and 18 issued through the official Kuomin news service, the texts of various telegrams supporting the Government which had been sent to Nanking by various military commanders or groups of commanders in North and Central China. Telegrams from the Kiangsi and Anhwei provincial governments "expressed bewilderment" at the attacks on Gen. Chiang Kai-shek at the time of the National People's Convention. The telegrams urged the Central Government "to restrain and punish" Gen. Chen Chi-tang and others involved in the Canton revolt. Gen. Chen Chi-tang was charged with ambitions to make Kwangtung province his "private territory," hence the Government should act without delay. Telegrams from the Hunan and Hupeh governments expressed similar sentiments, both warning Gen. Chen Chi-tang against a resort to warfare "at a time when the anti-Communist campaign was on the point of successful accomplishment." This telegram pointed out that since the Yang-Feng combination in the North with 600,000 troops had failed last year, "how can you, cooped up in eastern Kwangtung and with a considerably smaller force, expect to fare any better?" The Government also made public a telegram received from Gen. Mao Kwang-hsiang, chairman of the Kweichow provincial government supporing Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. This telegram denied that either Kweichow or Yunnan had joined the Kwangtung-Kwangsi combination. The Japanese Rengo service also circulated a telegram from Mukden stating that the chief military leaders

in the four Northeastern provinces, Kirin, Heilungkiang, Fengtien and Jehol, had sent a telegram urging a peaceful settlement of the Canton trouble.

The National People's Convention, prior to its adjournment on Sunday, May 17 issued two important declarations on the Canton situation. On May 16 the Convention sent a telegram to Generals Chen Chi-tang, Yu Han-mou, Hsiang Han-ping and Li Yang-chin, charging that they had "recklessly attacked and criticised Party and Government leaders and had mobilized their forces for hostile purposes. The telegram then emphasized that disputes within the Party should be settled within the Party and that military men "should obey without question" the mandates of the Central Party Authority. Attention was then called to the fact that previous military revolts precipitated by such men as Li Tsung-jen, Bei Tsung-chi, Chang Fa-kwei, Tang Sheng-chih, Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang, had resulted disastrously for these individuals, "hence the lesson should not be ignored." Finally the telegram called attention to the bandit and Communist menace in the South and declared that "anyone with the slightest love of country and consideration for the people" should do his best to preserve peace and not encourage the "red-bandits." The telegram ended with a "stern warning" on the part of the Convention and a hope that the Cantonese military leaders "would realize their dangers and not precipitate another civil war." On May 17, the day preceding the adjournment of the Convention a further declaration emphasizing the necessity for maintaining peace was issued. The declaration contained the following paragraphs bearing on the Canton situation,

"The *Yueh Fa* (Provisional Constitution) for enforcement during the Political Tutelage Period has already been adopted by this Convention. All problems of the State must therefore be solved in accordance with this Fundamental Law of the Land; and recourse to any other forcible measure whatsoever will not for a moment be tolerated.

"Since it is expressly provided in the *Yueh Fa* that the Republic shall be a unitary Republic for ever, any one who attempts to disturb peace and disrupt national unity must therefore be regarded as the common enemy of the people.

"On behalf of the entire people, this Convention hereby solemnly declares that any individuals or organizations either directly or indirectly disturbing peace and national unity will lay themselves open to condemnation as the enemy of the people and a violator of the Fundamental Law of the State; and that in such contingencies, the National Government will be authoirzed to exercise the powers entrusted to it by the people in adopting the most speedy and expedient measures for the punishment of the offender and the vindication of the rights and interests of the State."

Support for the Central Government was also indicated in a further telegram released through the *Kuomin* service from Nanking on May 17, this telegram containing the signatures of important commanders in Hopei (Chihli), Suiyuan, Chahar and elsewhere in the North, including many former Kuominchun leaders who had participated in the attack on the Government last year. This telegram contained the names of Yu Hsueh-chung (Peiping), Wang Shu-chang, chairman of Hopei province; Li Pei-chi (Suiyuan), Liu Yi-fei (Chahar), Shih Yu-han (13 Army), Sung Che-yuan, Sun Kwei-yuan and Pang Ping-hsuan, former Kuominchun leaders. Another telegram to the same effect contained the names of Shang Chen (Shansi), and other leaders of that group, including Hsu Yung-chang, Yang Ai-yuan, Fu Tso-yi, Sun Chu, Yung Hung-lu, Chou Tai and Chao Cheng-shou.

Delegates to the National People's Convention from Hupeh, Hunan, Kiangsi, Fukien and Anhwei, on May 19 sent a joint telegram to Gen. Chen Chi-tang appealing for a peaceful settlement of the present difficulties. The telegram declared that a resort to force will enable the Communists and bandits in the various provinces to take advantage of the opportunity and any present hope of eliminating the bandits will be shattered, and "the extinction of the people of these provinces will be hastened."

THE COMMUNIST SITUATION

A Nanking report on May 18 stated that official dispatches had been received from Kiangsi province indicating that an important red gang had been cornered in the Ningtu-Shincheng-Juichih region near the Kiangsi-Fukien border and expressed the opinion that the Communist menace in Kiangsi "would be wiped out within three weeks." It was stated that the Government troops under Gen. Sun Lien-chung (ex-Kuominchun commander) had captured the towns of Tungshiu and Chengkangyu; that 3,000 bandits had been killed or wounded and 1,000 captured together with a considerable stock of munitions. Remnants were fleeing in the direction of Tangku.

A report from Hankow on May 17 stated that ten Communists had been executed in that city and some 17 others, including several kidnappers who had operated with the Communists, were being held for investigation. A report from Foochow, Fukien province also on May 17, stated that 11 Communists had been executed in that city for participating in a plot to overthrow the government.

Of further interest in connection with the anti-Communist campaign were reports from Hankow on May 18 and 19 stating that an important battle had been fought with the outlaws at Hsuanhuatien near the Hupeh-Anhwei border, the bandit gang numbering 20,000. After several hours of fighting the red forces were defeated and fled across the Anhwei border. Some 100 women members of the bandit gang were captured. The Hankow military headquarters offered rewards ranging from $100 to $200 for information leading to the apprehension of Communist-bandits. The new regulations also provided heavy penalties for anyone harboring Communists or conniving at their activities.

Gen. Han Fu-chu, ex-Kuominchun commander, who is chairman of the Shantung provincial government and who attended the National People's Convention in Nanking, reported on May 14 that the famous bandit gang which made its headquarters at Paotzuku Mountain in southern Shantung province, had been defeated and the stronghold destroyed. Gen. Han Fu-chun returned to his post in Tsinan, capital of Shantung, on May 18.

A *Kuomin* report from Nanking on May 18 stated that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek had approved the trip of Gen. Chen Ming-hsu to Japan for the purpose of "studying political conditions." Gen. Chen's secretary, Sun Shi-wen, had been instructed to proceed to Kiangsi province for the purpose of conferring with Gen. Chiang Kwang-nai, commander of the 19th Route Army stationed in southern Kiangsi, which formerly was under the command of Gen. Chen Ming-hsu.

A *Reuter* report from Nanking on May 18 stated that Gen. Huang Pin-heng, former assistant director of the aviation department of the Ministry of War had returned to Nanking from a trip to the United States. He had planned to proceed to Europe for a further study of aviation, but was recalled to Nanking following the resignation of Gen. Chang Hui-cheung, former director of the aviation department, who apparently had gone to Canton to join Gen. Chen Chi-tang.

Gen. Chang Ching-hui, until recently Director-General of the Harbin Special Area, was appointed President of the Military Advisory Council of the National Government at a special ceremony in Nanking on May 18. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek officiated and delivered an address commending Gen. Chang for his patriotic efforts and loyalty to the Central Government in the course of his duties in North Manchuria. The Military Advisory Council is under the jurisdiction of the Government and will exercise important functions in war time. It will consist of 30-90 counsellors and 60 advisers.

WAR LOOMS BETWEEN CHINA AND TIBET

The situation in Sikong, newly created provinces lying on the western border of Szechuan, is growing increasingly serious and war between China and Tibet may become inevitable in order to preserve Sikong from Tibetan encroachments. According to a Nanking telegram in the *China Times* on May 18, as a result of further unprovoked attacks of the Tibetan troops on the Chinese defence forces, settlement of the situation appeared hopeless.

Recently, the Dalai Lama, present ruler of Tibet, has dispatched a fresh re-enforcement of 30,000 infantry and cavalry troops to the front, which made three succesive onslaughts on the Sikong forces during the past week. The latter, apparently outnumbered, have retreated five li from the front and are waiting for instructions. As a result of this situation, the special commissioner Kang Hsiu-shan dispatched by the National Government to Tibet to mediate the differences between Tibet and Sikong still remains in Chengtu and has not proceeded to Lhasa to see the Dalai Lama. He will not continue his journey unless a favorable reply is received from the latter, assuring his safety in Tibet.

THE CANTON SITUATION DAY BY DAY

(Continued from reports appearing in "The Review" on May 9 and 16)

Hongkong, May 14.—Three regiments of Gen. Chen Ming-hsu's so-called Peace Preservation Corps, stationed at Whampoa in the suburbs of Canton, were disarmed and disbanded this morning by Gen. Chen Chi-tang's regiment. According to reports here the disarming of Gen. Chen Ming-hsu's troops was effected without serious resitance. Gen. Chen Chi-tang's troops were assisted by ten gunboats and several airplanes which were used to over-awe and intimidate the Peace Preservation Corps.

Due to the fear that the disbandment of Gen. Chen Ming-hsu's troops would result in firing across the river, all steamers between Canton and Hongkong suspended their sailings today.

A further report from Canton states that Gen. Chiang Kuang-nai, commander of Gen. Chen Ming-hsu's troops in Kiangsi, which are engaged in the anti-Communist drive, arrived in northern Kwangtung for the purpose of conferring with envoys sent northward by Gen. Chen Chi-tang.

The Canton Government is said to be drafting a proclamation welcoming Wang Ching-wei, Left Wing leader, back to Canton for the purpose of heading the provincial government.

Practically all trade between Kwangtung and Kwangsi has been suspended because of the commandeering of all shipping for troop transport purposes.

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Hongkong, May 14. (10 p.m.)—Later reports from Canton just received state that only one regiment of Gen. Chen Chi-tang's troops stationed on the Canton-Kowloon Railway was disarmed without resitance. It now develops that a force of 3,000 troops loyal to the Central Government, formerly under Gen. Chen Ming-hsu, stationed at Whampoa are commanding a strategic position and are defying Gen. Chen Chi-tang's efforts to disarm them.

Hostilities between the opposing forces started early this morning and according to report are still continuing. The pro-Nanking forces are commanded by Gen. Yung Tang-hui, who declares that he is determined to hold out, pending the arrival of reinforcements from Nanking. Gen. Yung Tang-hui is stated to be in a favorable position because he possesses a large stock of arms and ammunition recently received from Germany.

The Canton Government has threatened to air-bomb the Whampoa position tomorrow morning in the event the pro-Nanking troops do not surrender.

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Hongkong, May 14 (Midnight)—Gen. Chen Chi-tang, commander of the rebel forces at Canton has ordered 5,000 troops and the gunboats Kongkoo, Chungshan and Haifu to renew hostilities against the pro-Nanking troops holding out at Whampoa. Serious fighting continued for more than six hours yesterday afternoon and last night, but without results.

In view of the danger to shipping, the British Consulate has ordered all Hongkong steamers to suspend their services, hence a complete stoppage of steamer transportation between the two ports has resulted.

Admiral Chen Tseh, newly appointed commander of the so-called Peace Preservation Corps, has presented his resignation to Gen. Chen Chi-tang.

Canton has sent an envoy to Kweichow province to obtain military support.

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Hongkong, May 15.—The Canton Government officially announced that the "mutineers" were disarmed early this morning. The fighting yesterday afternoon and last night resulted in many casualties, a large number of wounded troops being brought to Canton from Whampoa this afternoon.

The Canton gunboat Leesum which participated in the fight was seriously damaged, suffering a badly smashed funnel and seriously damaged hull.

The Canton Government claims that it seized more than 1,000 rifles and considerable ammunition which had been concealed by the mutineers at Whampoa.

A considerable amount of shipping, including sampans which were anchored near Whampoa, also received damages from rifle and shell fire during the engagement. It is also claimed a considerable number of civilians were killed and wounded.

The British-owned steamer Taishan which was on a voyage from Hongkong to Canton yesterday was struck by a number of bullets while passing Whampoa.

The disarming of the pro-Nanking troops at Whampoa resulted in the resumption of normal shipping and train service between Hongkong and Canton today.

Gen. Chen Chi-tang, as a precautionary measure today seized a large stock of arms and munitions which had been stored in Canton and belonged to the Nineteenth Route Army.

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Hongkong, May 16 (1 a.m.)—It is now definitely confirmed that Gen. Chen Chi-tang's army disarmed and disbanded the whole regiment of pro-Nanking troops stationed at the Whampoa fort early this morning. A serious fight developed wherein Gen. Chen Chi-tang used airplanes which swept the mutineers with machine guns.

The total casualties on both sides is estimated at 200 killed and some 300 wounded.

The Canton Government claims that all mutineers with their officers were captured, the arms seized being valued at more than $1,000,000.

Canton today officially announced its intention of inviting Wang Ching-wei, the Left Wing Kuomintang leader to Canton to head the Government. Huang Chi-lu, one of the Commissioners of the Kwangtung provincial government, who is persona non-grata to Wang Ching-wei, has resigned.

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Hongkong, May 17 (Midnight)-According to a report from Canton today the Military Government to be established in Canton June 1 will consist of the following committees and personnel:

Central Committee:—Wang Ching-wei, Li Tsung-jen, Ku Ying-fen, Teng Tse-ju. Tsou Lu, and Hsiao Fu-cheng. These members will serve on the standing committee which will not have a chairman.

Political Committee:—Wang Chung-hui, Sun Fo and Hsu Chung-ching.

Military Committee:—Chen Chi-tang, Chang Fa-kwei, Pei Chung-hsi, Chang Hui-cheung and Chen Tseh.

Finance Committee:—Feng Chu wen and Lin Yun-chieh.

Foreign Affairs Committee:—Tang Shao-yi and Chen Shu-jen.

The report from Canton stated that Gen. Li Tsung-jen has arrived in Canton.

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Hongkong, May 19 (2 A. M.)—General Chen Chi-tang, leader of the Canton revolt against the Central Government has summoned a general military conference to meet in Canton this week for the purpose of forming a government in opposition to Nanking.

Wang Ching-wei, Tsou Lu and other leaders of the Kuomintang Left Wing and members of the so-called Western Hills faction in the Party are expected to proceed to Canton tomorrow for the purpose of participating in the conference along with representatives of various military factions.

The Canton leaders issued an official statement yesterday claiming that the Nineteenth Route Army has pledged allegience to Canton and that the commanding officer, Gen. Tsai Ting-kai, has arrived in Shiukwan, from Kiangsi, with the idea of proceeding to Canton immediately for an interview with Gen. Chen Chi-tang.

The serious military tension prevailing in the South has caused a further depression in Government banknotes.

The Government at Canton has also announced plans for reorganizing the naval forces with the object of increasing the fighting units.

Some Sidelights on the First National People's Convention

BY C. Y. W. MENG 孟 昭 彝

THE People's Convention, first meeting of the kind in Chinese history, after two week's deliberation and discussion of national affairs, has now adjourned. As the minutes of the daily meetings have been published it is not necessary for us to repeat them here. It seems, however, some of our contemporaries have confused the Kuo Min Hui Yi—the People's Convention—and the Kuo Min Tai Hui—the National Assembly. The mistake is probably due to the English terminology, as there is no difference between the words—convention and assembly. In fact however there is a difference in the meaning in Chinese. The Kuo Min Hui Yi, or the People's Convention is called during the period of Political Tutelage, and is intended principally as a "consultation" between the people and Party, which jointly discuss, in frank manner, the contractual relations between themselves; means for expediting the completion of the period of Political Tutelage; solution of various national problems, etc. But the Kuo Min Tai Hui, or the National Assembly, must be called during the Constitutional Period. It is to be a direct exercise of powers by the people over the government and Party. It is not like the People's Convention, which could only discuss the provisional constitution for China during the period of Political Tutelage. The National Assembly will discuss the permanent constitution of China, the date and procedure of proclamation, etc. The National Assembly is not only a "consultation," but must be the highest organ which dictates and governs the whole country, through the elected representatives in the government. While the delegates to the People Convention consisted of representatives elected from five professional bodies, the delegates to the National Assembly must be representatives directly elected by the people. With this explanation, it should be easy to understand the scope as well as the mission of the First People's Convention, which has just completed its work.

Like the Five-Power Constitution, the Chinese Election Law is something new in the world, hence it may not be out of place here to discuss how the delegates were elected to the Convention. The qualifications for election in some western countries has been based on property qualification, but China is trying to get away from this principle, hence they based the elections on professions 職業選舉制. This was done with sound reason: The Koumintang has been paying great attention to the welfare of the labor and farming classes and has alway tried to help these groups in their legitimate movements. So by elimination of the property qualification, it has enabled the laborers and farmers, who are mostly propertyless, to participate in the election and convention.

The first Article of the Election Law provided that there should 520 delegates to the People's Convention, to be chosen as follows:

Provinces	450
Special Municipalities	22
Mongolia	12
Tibet	10
Overseas Chinese	26

Article 5 of the Election Law provided that delegates were to be chosen from the following recognized professional bodies:

1. Farmers Unions
2. Labor Unions
3. Commercial and Industrial Bodies
4. Educational bodies, which include educational institutions duly registered with the Ministry of Education, and other professional bodies

Article 9 of the same law provided that the heads of civil bureaus in each province, the mayors of each special municipality and the majestrate of each hsien, or county should be supervisor in the election. The election of Mongolian and Tibetan delegates would be under the supervision of the chieftains or high officials appointed by the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Committee, and the election of the overseas Chinese would be under the supervision of the Chinese Oversea Affairs Committee, attached to the Central Party Headquarters. Article 13 provided for the qualification of the delegates elected by different bodies to the Convention, as follows:

1. Delegates for farmers' unions should be people who have been engaged in agricultural enterprises for more than 10 years.
2. Delegates for commercial and industrial bodies should be people having been engaged in commercial or industrial enterprises for more than five years.
3. Delegates for educational bodies should be people having been engaged in educational work for more than five years.
4. Delegates for other professional bodies should be people having been engaged in their respective professional work for more than five years.

As to the election of party members to the Convention, there was another law governing this phase of the election which was promulgated by the Central Party Headquarters. The following is a table shows the number of delegates, as permitted by the Election Law, from each professional body in each province or special municipality.

("F" indicates farmer unions; "L" indicates Labor Unions; "C & I" indicates Commercial and Industrial bodies; "E" indicates Educational bodies, etc., "P" indicates Party.)

Provinces	(F)	(L)	(C & I)	(E)	(P)	(Extaa)	(Total)
Kiangsu	6	6	6	6	6		30
Chekiang	5	5	5	5	4		24
Anhwei	4	4	4	4	4		20
Kiangsi	6	6	6	5	5		28
Hopei	6	6	6	6	6		30
Shantung	6	6	6	6	5	Weihaiwei 1	30
Shansi	3	3	2	2	2		12
Honan	6	6	6	6	6		30
Fukien	3	3	3	3	2		14
Hupeh	6	6	6	6	5		29
Hunan	6	6	6	6	6		30
Kwangtung	6	6	6	6	6		30
Kwangsi	3	2	2	2	2		11
Shensi	4	4	3	3	3		17
Kansu	2	2	1	1	1		7
Sinkiang	1	1	1	1	1		5
Szechuen	6	6	6	5	5	Sikong 2	30
Yunnan	3	3	2	2	2		12
Weichow	3	2	2	2	2		11
Liaoning 遼寧	3	3	3	3	3		15
Kirin	1	1	1	1	1		5
Hulungkiang	1	1	1	1	1		5
Charhar 察哈爾	1	1	1	1	1		5
Suiyuang 綏遠	1	1	1	1	1		5

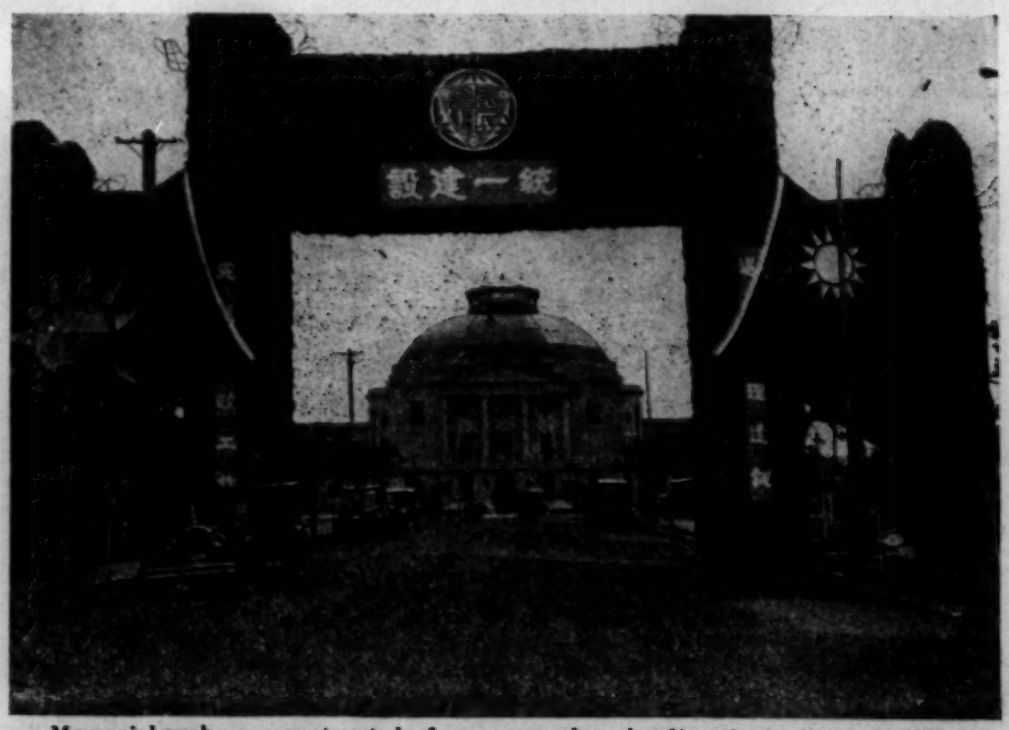
Three important figures in the Government seek a quiet spot to talk things over during the Convention. President Ceiang Kai-shek is at the right; in the center s Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry, while Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang is sitting at the right.

Jehol	1	1	1	1	1	5
Chinghai 青海	1	1	1	1	1	5
Ninghsia 寧夏	1	1	1	1	1	5

Special Municipalities	Number of Delegates		
Nanking	3	Annam	1
Shanghai	5	Eurrope	1
Canton	3	Korea	1
Peiping	3	Taichides 大溪地	1
Hankow	3	Holland	2
Tientsin	3	Honolulu	1
Tsingtao	1	Chili	1
Harbin	1	Cuba	1
Overseas Chinese		Central America	1
Philippine Islands	1	Malaya	2
Peru	1	Burma	2
Mexico	1	Siam	2
America	2	Japan	1
Canada	2	Africa	1
India	1	Australia	1

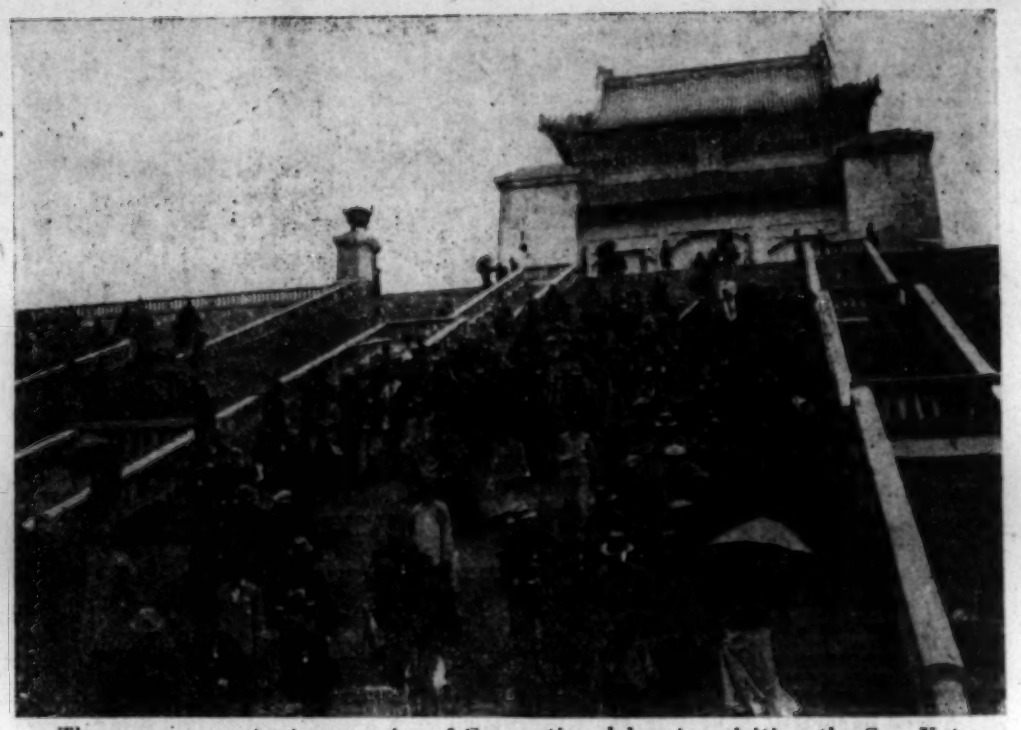
From this it may be seen that 5 bodies, namely, the farmer's unions, labor unions, commercial and industrial bodies, educational bodies and Party made up the electorate. Where the number of delegates for one place is 5, each body would choose one delegate to the Convention. This is known as the "Separate System" of election. But a question arises, if the number of delegates is less than 5. With the exception of the Special Municipality of Shanghai, where five delegates were elected, all other special municipalites were allowed to elect only one or at most three delegates to the Convention. Article 4 of the Detailed Rules concerning the Election Law provided that in cases of this kind, "A Mixed System" should be adopted: That is all five bodies should elect a delegate jointly. The same rule provided that only those professional bodies which were duly registered with the proper authorities would have the right to participate in the election of delegates. This will give some idea as to how the delegates were elected. The Party was allowed to elect 1/5 of the total number of delegates. It was therefore not justified to say that "the Government and Party employees were in the majority," as the *North China Daily News* said on May11 in an article on 'The People's Convention' which was written by their correspondent. The Tientsin merchants' protest was frequently cited by the British press, as an indication of unfairness in the election. If they had read the Rules more carefully they would have known that it was provided that only those bodies which were duly registered with the proper authorities would have the right to elect. Shop-keepers other employees, who lodged protests during the election, were not duly registered, hence they were denied the right of election. But their protest should not be cited as an indication of unfairness of the Chinese Election Law. They were amply warned as to the regulations.

In my previous article dealing with 'the "Significance of the First People's Convention," which was published in *The Review* on May 2, I pointed out that the calling of the Convention was timely. It meant that the Kuomintang wished to inculate the Principles of Dr. Sun into the minds



Memorial archway constructed of evergreen boughs directly in front of the Convention auditorium, which was built within the brief time of three months on the grounds of the National Central University. The auditorium will be used by the University in future.

of the people, and on the other hand, it meant that the people have definintely accepted the principles of Dr. Sun, and further pledged themslves to work with the Kuomintang to expedite the Political Tutelage program. On one hand, it offered an opportunity for the Kuomintang and the people to consider national affairs—political, economic, and diplomatic—and on the other, it meant that the Kuomintang and the people have now entered into a contract by which one will rule and the other obey, in accordance with the Principles as laid down by Dr. Sun. By the adoption of the Provisional Constitution and the Resolution on Dr. Sun's Teachings by which the delegates to the People's Convention accepted and embraced with all sincerity, on behalf of the entire Chinese people, the bequeathed teachings of the late Party Leader of the Kuomintang of China, the contractual relations between the governor and governed; between the people and the Party was thus made definite. We were told that all delegates were requested to affix their signatures to the Provisional Constitution.



There was a constant procession of Convention delegates visiting the Sun Yat-sen Memorial Mauseleum at Nanking. Innumerable wreachs were heaped about the statue of Dr. Sun while all delegates stood with bowed head and repeated the "last will."

Another resolution of great signficance which was adopted called for the immediate abolition of the so-called Unequal Treaties. The National Government had hoped that the friendly powers would be willing to meet China more than half way, and consent to a relinquisment of the consular court system so that the National Government would have something to report to the Convention on the achievements accomplished, in diplomatie negotiations, which undoubtedly would have greatly enchanced the prestige of the National Government both politically and diplomatically. Unfortunately, due to stupid pertinacity, some powers put many obstacles in the way, despite China's promise to open special courts, to engage foreign legal experts as advisers, to be persent in the hearing of cases involving foreigners, none of the foreign powers were willing to yield to the Chinese aspirations. The result was that the Convention issued a manifesto announcing China's determination onulilateral action-to abolish the unequal treaties. This should have been sufficient to indicate that it is not part but all Chinese who are fighting for the doing away of the imperialistic yoke. Should any power refuse to yield, it means they are acting against the wishes of not only a part of the Chinese but the entire 400 million people of this Great Nation whose patience might be exhausted and whose indignation might be aroused if their repeated demands to remove their yoke is still not complied with.

This particular proup of delegates includes Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, head of the Manchurian administration, and Vice-Commander of the National Military and Naval Forces. He is standing in the front row, in long cape, fourth from the right. Third from the right is Gen. Wu Tih-chen.

It occasioned some surprise when one of the delegates actually demanded freedom for the press. A review of the histories of European countries shows us that for many centuries peoples fought for political rights Apparently this is

only the beginning in China as the Chinese are now demanding from their government that freedom of speech and publication should be guaranteed. Apart from submitting to the legal restrictions of the ordinary Criminal Code, the National Government should not enact other laws for further restraint. The recently promulgated Publication Law should therefore be annulled. If a newspaper or its editor is accused of any violation, the newspaper should not be sealed or the editor imprisoned before a decision has been rendered by the Court. Unless, with the permission of the Central Party Headquarters, a news censorship must not be instituted nor newspapers detained. Press telegrams should be given precedence over all other telegraphic messages, and telegraphic press rates should be reduced. News agencies engaged in international publicity should be assisted by the Government in every way. Press representatives in their search for news in all parts of the country should be given special press facilities by communication organs.

Like Russia, China has worked out a program of Industrial Reconstruction which will include rationalization of industries, improvement of communications, opening of undeveloped lands, improvement of agriculture, encouragement of investment of capital by overseas Chinese in the development of industries, and many others. China has also worked out an educational policy to gradually eltiminate illiteracy. The Convention has adopted many important resolutions having to do with the future of China. We earnestly hope that the Chinese people generally will give serious attention to the work accomplished by the convention and assist the government in the carrying out of the various proposals.

The following telegrams from Nanking give details of the various sessions of the Convention.

Nanking, May 12.—The *Yueh Fa* (Provisional Constitution), for enforcement during the period of Political Tutelage, was formally adopted at the 4th general session of the National People's Convention this morning. The document in its final form consists of 89 articles.

National Sanction of Dr. Sun's Doctrines

Nanking, May 13.—The fifth general session of the National People's Convention was held today under the chairmanship of Wu Te-cheng, member of the C. E. C., and attended by 493 delegates and 62 observers.

After the recitation of the Last Will of Dr. Sun and the submission of various reports, the following two resolutions were brought up and, after discussion, unanimously adopted:—

"1. That a resolution be adopted by the Convention to accept and embrace the whole of the bequeathed teachings of the late Party Leader (Dr. Sun); and that a manifesto be issued to call upon the people to accept and embrace sincerely and earnestly the said teachings and to exert theselves strenuously for their realization.

"2. That the delegates to the National People's Convention accept and embrace with all sincerity, on behalf of the entire Chinese people, the bequeathed teachings of the late Party Leader of the Kuomintang of China."

The Manifesto on the Abolition of all Unequal Treaties was then introduced and adopted.

The General Political Report of the National Government and the Proposal calling for the determination of a National Educational Policy were next adopted in accordance with the recommendations submitted by the Investigation Committees.

National Sanction for the Kuomintang

Nanking, May 13.—With the adoption today at the 5th general session of the National People's Convention of the resolution that the Convention accept, on behalf of the people, the entire body of the bequeathed teachings of our late Leader, Dr. Sun, the Political hegemony of the Kuomintang during the Period of Political Tutelage,—which, though generally recognized has hitherto never been given definite national approval—has now received the formal and complete sanction of the entire nation through the Convention.

Vote of Appreciation for the Government

Nanking, May 13.—What is virtually a vote of appreciation of the efforts made by the National Government during the past few years for the suppression of internal disturbances and the carrying out of national reconstruction was passed at today's (fifth) session of the National People's Convention.

In adopting the General Political Report submitted by the National Government, the Convention, in the following resolution, placed its views on record:—

"Having received the report of the Special Investigation Committee on the Political Report submitted by the National Government, the present Convention is of the opinion that the account given by the National Government is faithful and genuine.

"Though our late Party Leader has passed away, his bequeathed teachings are still vital. While due to various obstacles,—such as the revolts of Militarists, rampancy of "Red" banditry, instability of social conditions, and lack of unity and harmony in thought,—the efforts made by the National Government in pursuance of the bequeathed teachings of the late Party Leader have not been crowned with complete success; this Convention is nevertheless unanimously appreciative of its spirit of untiring and painstaking exertions.

"But hereafter, with problems becoming more complicated, it is likely that more serious difficulties will present themselves.

"The present Convention, representing the entire people in the country, hereby calls upon the National Government to continue in the spirit of obedience to the late Party Leader's bequeathed teachings; to remove all obstacles; to abide by and carry out the Provisional Constitution and all other resolutions adopted by this Convention; and to strive on with added energy, in order that the completion of political tutelage may be the sooner realized and the era of Constitutionalism inaugurated; thereby enhancing and promoting the welfare of the entire people and ushering in a new and glorious era in the Republic of China."

Industrial Reconstruction Program Approved

Nanking, May 14.—The sixth regular session of the National People's Convention was held today under the chairmanship of President Yu Yu-jen and attended by 491 delegates and 70 observers. After some discussion the following resolution was adopted:—

"With regard to the Program of Industrial Reconstruction submitted by the National Government, the present Convention regards it as an eloquent expression of the determination and sincerity of the National Government to develop the economic interests of the people. Being however, a technical project, it is incapable of being decided upon in a brief time.

"Moreover, the Convention, being nothing more than the highest organ for the expression of the will of the people, if required to consider and resolve upon every technical project, is liable not only to commit errors of omission but will also be seriously handicapped by the limited time at its disposal.

"Having already entrusted the National Government with the resposibility of exercising the governing powers (of the State), the Convention must naturally place implicit confidence in the National Government to strive, with unstinted energy and unflinching determination, for the carrying out of this practical project. As regards funds necessary for reconstruction, the entire nation (as represented by the Convention), being determined to push forward national reconstruction, must give to the Government every assistance and support in its power."

The following resolutions were also adopted:

1. That the report on the campaigns against communist-bandits submitted by the National Government be adopted as recommended by the special Investigation Committee.

2. That the overseas Chinese be induced and prevailed upon to make investment for the development of domestic industries; and that measures be adopted for the protection of overseas Chinese and the relief of unemployment in order to mitigate their sufferings. (Detailed measures to be formulated and carried out by the National Government).

3. That steps be taken for the relief of laboer unemployment in the country. (Detailed measures to be formulated and carried out by the National Government).

4. That steps be taken for the relief of the silk and tea industries. (Measures to be formulated and carried out by the National Government).

5. That a National Compilation (Editing and translating) Bureau be established,

6. That a National Compilation (Editing and translating) Bureau be established for the editing and translation of textbooks for elementary and secondary schools, as well as books on science and art in order to improve the culture of the country.

The last two proposals were merged and forwarded to the National Government for execution.

Warning to Chen Chi-tang

The following two extraordinary resolutions were also adopted at the Session:—

1. That a Manifesto be issued by the Convention in support of peace and national unity.

2. That a stern warning be served upon Chen Chi-tang (at Canton) to awaken him to his mistakes so that peace and national unity may be preserved.

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Of the four proposals passed at the 6th session dealing with unemployment relief, educational work, silk and tea trades, and the encouragement of overseas Chinese to invest in industrial enterprises at home, the following explanations were submitted in support of the resolutions:—

Relief of Unemployment

In reducing the ranks of the unemployed in the country, the various Provincial Governments shall be ordered by the National Government to earmark 20 per cent of the provincial reconstruction expenses for the establishment of State enterprises, such as iron and steel works, woollen mills and silk filatures. Public utility enterprises, such as road-construction and river conservancy, should be immediately started to accommodate as many as possible of the unemployed. Organization of employment agencies in all cities and industrial centers, registration of the unemployed, and educational facilities for laborers are also to be provided.

Establishment of National Compilation and Translation Institute

The establishment at the earliest date of a National Compilation (Editing and Translation) Institute by the Ministry of Education is urged for cultural development. The Institute is to be composed of two departments; one for the compilation and translation of text books for primary and middle schools, and the other for books on science and technical subjects. The services of the country's educators and scientists shall be secured for the editorial staff. A printing office may be opened solely for the publication of such works.

Relief of the Silk and Tea Industries

As measures for temporary relief, it is recommended that one-third of the $6 million Silk Loan (already approved by the Government) be utilized for the encouragement of the silk export trade, and the remaining two-thirds for the provision of new and modern machinery for the various silk factories.

A similar $6 million loan should be issued by the Government for the Tea industry; one-third of the proceeds to be employed for the improvement of production, and two-thirds for the encouragement of the export tea trade.

Exemption from export duty of all products from these two basic industries for the next five years, with extension of the period if necessary, is also requested.

As fundamental relief measures, a number of organs should be created: such as Silk and Tea Foreign Trade Bureaux, organs to direct and guide silk and tea production, sericultural institutes and schools for tea cultivation, and silk and tea co-operative societies.

Aid to Overseas Chinese

In order that overseas Chinese may be encouraged to invest their capital in home industries, the Ministry of Industry should dispatch deputies to the various foreign countries abroad to investigate into business conditions; and to instil into overseas Chinese faith in the home government, so that overseas capital may help in realising the late Leader's industrial program. Whenever possible, gunboats should be sent by the Ministry of the Navy for annual goodwill tours to visit the oversea comrades.

As the number of unemployed everseas Chinese returning to the country is daily increasing, it is considered imperative that special employment bureaux be established to assist them in seeking a means of livelihood.

Powers to be Notified of Passing of Extrality Manifesto

Nanking, May 14.— The National Government, in conformity with the manifesto issued yesterday by the National People's Convention on the abrogation of the unequal treaties, will duly notify the powers concerned, it was officially stated today.

Owing to the numerous proposals still under consideration, the Convention, which was to have concluded today, will continue its sessions until Monday next May 18.

Plenary Session of Central Committees

Nanking, May 15.—Taking advantage of the presence of the members of the Central Executive and Supervisory Committees who are now attending the National People's Convention, the Central authorities have decided upon the convocation of the 5th Plenary Session of the Central Committees of the Kuomintang on May 20. Measures for the enforcement of the various resolutions passed at the National People's Convention as well as a definite date for the summoning of the 4th National Congress of Kuomintang delegates will claim the attention of the Session.

Provisional Constitution to be Promulgated on June 1

Nanking, May 15.—The seventh general session of the National People's Convention was held today under the chairmanship of Vice-Commander-in-Chief Chang Hsueh-liang. 498 delegates and 69 observers attended.

A total of nine resolutions and one emergency proposal were adopted as follows:

1. Proposal relating to Mongolian and Tibetan Education: That local conditions and language in Mongolia and Tibet being dissimilar from the other provinces of the country, appropriate measures be carefully formulated by the National Government—on the basis of the Educational Policy as fixed by the Provisional Constitution and with due regard to local conditions—for the speedy uplift of culture in Mongolia and Tibet,

2. Proposal relating to the granting of Autonomy to Outer Mongolia: That inasmuch as it has been explicitly stipulated in Article 80 of the Provisional Constitution that "The system of local Government in Mongolia and Tibet shall be determined separately by Law in the light of local conditions", the present Proposal be forwarded to the National Government for reference when such Law is formulated.

3. Proposal relating to the maintenance of the existing League and Banner system of government in Mongolia: That inasmuch as General Principles relative to the League and Banner system in Mongolia have been decided upon by the 271st regular session of the Central Political Council and referred to the Legislative Yuan for the early formulation of a separate Law, the present Proposal be forwarded to the National Government for transmission to the Legislative Yuan to serve as reference for the formulation of the said Law: the National Government to instruct the said Legislative Yuan to enact the Law as soon as possible.

And further, with regard to the question of the livelihood of the people in Mongolia, appropriate measures be carefully adopted by the National Government with due reference to the recommendations made in the present Proposal.

4. Proposal calling for immediate negotiations with the various foreign countries relative to the amelioration of discriminatory legislation against overseas Chinese: That the Proposal be adopted in principle and referred to the National Government.

5. Two Proposals relating to the establishment of a National People's Economic Committee and a National Economic Council: It was resolved that the two Proposals be adopted in principle and forwarded to the National Government for carrying out together with the resolution adopted by the Central Political Council; documents pertaining to the present proposals to be handed over to the National Government for reference.

6. Two Proposals relating to the relief of the Provinces of Kansu, Kokonor (Chinghai) and Ninghsia and the development of the North-western provinces by giving relief to the stricken people through the provision of work for them: That the present and all other proposals in connection with the development and relief of the North-western provinces be all referred to the National Government for comprehensive consideration and appropriate carrying out.

7. Proposal submitted by the Presidium—pursuant to a request of President Chiang Kai-shek to the effect that the National People's Convention should decide upon the date for the formal promulgation of the *Yueh Fa* (Provisional Constitution)—recommending that the *Yueh Fa* for the Republic of China during the Political Tutelage Period be promulgated on July 1: (Other dates suggested were June 1 and Oct. 10.)

It was resolved that the *Fueh Fa* be promulgated on June 1.

Following the adoption of the aforesaid resolutions, the Chairman then read out the text of the two telegrams

(Continued on page 440)

Manifesto Issued on Abrogation of Unequal Treaties

The Manifesto of the National People's Convention concerning the abrogation of the unequal treaties was adopted at Nanking May 13. Following is a translation:

For over eighty years, China has been shackled by the fetters of the unequal treaties. Although these treaties were not all concluded simultaneously, they resemble one another in their impairment of China's sovereign rights as an independent nation and jeopardizing her national existence and normal development. Public opinion in China during those days was inarticulate and the autocratic Government of the day was inveigled into concluding treaties repugnant to the principles of justice and equality—instruments investing the beneficiaries with unilateral rights and privileges—a transaction which was not only in contravention of international principles and justice but also constituted a blot on the escutcheon of modern civilization.

Ever since the conclusion of these treaties, their unilateral obligations in favor of the Powers have operated to cripple and impoverish China's economic life and retard her political transformation as well as the consummation of her latest national endeavors. Within the last three of four decades, and particularly since the European War when the principle of the self-determination of races was firmly established, the Chinese people have as the result of their awakening to the sense of nationalism, come to feel the increasing irksomeness of these unequal treaties and dedicate themselves with added determination to the task of liberating China from her shackles. In guiding the National Revolution, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the late Leader of the Kuomintang Party, focussed his attention in this direction. The abrogation of the unequal treaties as well as the conclusion of new treaties based upon the principle of mutual respect for sovereign rights having been listed as one of the cardinal policies of the Kuomintang Party, therefore represents the unanimous demand of the Chinese people. Consequently the National Government has, since its establishment, in conformity with the wishes of the Chinese people concerning the rectification of unequal international relations and the conclusion of new treaties of equality and reciprocity, repeatedly issued explicit declarations in the hope that the Powers concerned would thoroughly understand China's aspirations and endeavor to meet them. This is because the Chinese people, out of their intense love for peace and justice, are unwilling to ascribe any disinclination on the part of the nations enjoying such unilateral privileges to relinquish them on their own initiative. Unfortunately as events have proved, although there are not wanting explict declarations on the part of a section of the nationals of the Powers concerned in support of China's aspirations, yet the Governments of these nationals are still insisting upon the validity of their treaties or by adducing irrelevant pretexts seek to evade the question or prolong the regime of such unequal treaties. This is amply demonstrated by the latest Extraterritoriality negotiations—an occurrence greatly beyond the expectation of the Chinese people and one which they cannot but regard with profound regret.

China's Sovereignty Impaired

China today is no longer the China before the National Revolution. Now that the country has been unified, the National Government, representative of the entire nation, is endeavoring its utmost to push forward national reconstruction and promote the welfare of the people. All such unequal treaties and their auxiliary outgrowths being an impairment of China's territorial sovereignty and serious hindrance to China's political as well as economic development, if allowed to continue, will not only jeopardize China's national independence and security but also restrict and hamper all efforts in the direction of political rehabilitation and national reconstruction. How can they be further tolerated by the Chinese nation now dedicated to the three Principles of Nationalism, Democracy and Livelihood?

Having been entrusted by the entire nation, the National People's Convention can not remain indifferent to such a menace to China's national independence and security. In the opinion of the National People's Convention, the abrogation of the unequal treaties cannot be delayed any further if the nation is to be liberated from their shackles. Furthermore, instead of living on hopes,—an attitude which is already superfluous—a decisive step should now be taken to declare the abolition of those unequal treaties. Because in accordance with the accepted usage of International Law, on the occurence of any vital change of circumstances, the contracting party is entitled to avail itself of such change of circumstances to denounce its Treaty and replace it with one in harmony with the principle of equality as well as in keeping with the actual conditions in order that the welfare of such contracting party may not be prejudiced and international good faith and peace may not be endangered. The Treaties between China and the various Powers having been concluded several decades ago, no one will deny that there has been vital and manifest change of circumstances since those treaties were concluded. How can the Chinese people recognize the existence of such unsuitable and obsolete Treaties endangering China's very national existence? This is the first reason for the abolition of the unequal treaties.

China is a member of the League of Nations. Article 19 of the League of Nations Convention provides as follows:—

'The Assembly may from time to time advise the reconsideration by members of the League of treaties which have become inapplicable and the consideration of international conditions whose continuance might endanger the peace of the world.'

In pursuance of the foregoing provision, the Chinese delegate, Dr. C. C. Wu, drew the attention of the League of Nations Assembly to its import, but China's request did not meet with the respect it deserves. Nevertheless, the fact is inescapable that such provision must be the appropriate international procedure. There is not the slightest doubt that the unequal treaties concluded between China and the various Powers are no longer suited to the changed conditions in view of their unilateral privileges and obligations as well as their impairment of China's Sovereignty and territorial integrity. In the struggle for racial equality and the safeguarding of international peace, such unequal treaties can no longer be allowed to continue in force. This is the second reason for the abolition of the unequal treaties.

In their anxiety to maintain such unequal treaties, the Powers have often adduced irrelevant pretexts and frequently implemented China's internal developments as conditions for bargaining. They seem to have overlooked the fact that improvements in China's internal political administration are predicated upon their own urgent necessity and therefore did not require any external interference, still less any extra suggestion. From the viewpoint of accomplished facts, the completion during the recent years of various important codes of and the reorganization of the administrative machinery are sufficient to testify to China's ability as well as her determination to achieve progress save in cases where China's efforts have been hampered by such unequal treaties. For example, in the past, in regard to China's demand for the restoration of tariff autonomy, the abolition of likin was repeatedly insisted upon by the Powers as the precedent condition. Moreover, it was even stated after the restoration of tariff autonomy that China would have no intention to abolish likin. As a matter of fact, upon the complete exercise of tariff autonomy, the National Government has, regardless of the extent of sacrifice, abolished likin throughout the whole country and removed this long standing impediment to trade. This is sufficient to demonstrate the unreasonable attitude of the Powers in trying to make capital out of China's internal developments. The Chinese people are resolutely determined to revolutionize their political administration and will not be deterred by the unwillingness on the part of the Powers concerned to relinquish their unequal treaties. This is the third reason for the abolition of unequal treaties.

In view of the foregoing circumstances, the National People's Convention, being representative of the entire Chinese people, hereby solemnly declare the following to the entire world:—

China Will Not Recognize Past Treaties

1. The Chinese people will not recognize all the past unequal treaties imposed by the Powers upon China.
2. The National Government shall, in conformity with the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen's testamentary injunction, achieve with the least possible delay China's equality and independence in the family of nations.

(*Continued on page 439*)

Complete Text of China's Provisional Constitution

The following is the Complete Text of the Yueh Fa (Provisional Constitution) adopted at the National People's Convention at Nanking May 12. It is to be promulgated on June 1.

Preamble

The National Government, in order to reconstruct the Republic of China on the basis of the Three Principles of the People and the Constitution of Five Powers, which forms the underlying principle of the Revolution, having now brought the Revolution from the military to the Political Tutelage Period, deems it necessary to promulgate a *Yueh Fa* (Provisional Constitution) for general observance, so that the realization of Constitutional Government may be accelerated and political power restored to a popularly elected government; and further, in pursuance of the Last Will of our late Leader, has called at the National Capital the *Kuo-Min-Hui-I* (National People's Convention).

The said National People's Convention do hereby enact and ordain the following Provisional Constitution for enforcement during the Political Tutelage Period:

Chapter 1.—General Principles

Article 1.—The Territory of the Republic of China consists of the various provinces and Mongolia and Tibet.

Articles 2.—The Sovereignty of the Republic of China is vested in the people as a whole.

All persons who, according to Law, enjoy the Nationality of the Republic of China shall be Citizens (*Kuo-Min*) of the Republic of China.

Article 3.—The Republic of China shall be a unified republic for ever.

Article 4.—The National Flag of the Republic of China shall have a red background with a "blue sky and white sun" in the upper left corner.

Article 5.—Nanking shall be the National Capital of the Republic of China.

Chapter 2.—Rights and Duties of the People

Article 6.—All Citizens (*Kuo-Min*) of the Republic of China shall be equal before the Law, irrespective of sex, race, religion or caste.

Article 7.—Citizens of the Republic of China shall, according to the stipulation in Article 8 of the "Outline of National Reconstruction," enjoy in all completely autonomous districts (*Hsien*) the rights of Election, Initiative, Recall and Referendum as provided by Article 9 of the "Outline of National Reconstruction."

Article 8.—Except in accordance with Law, no Person (*Jen-Min*) shall be arrested, detained, tried or punished.

When a person is arrested or detained on a criminal charge, the organ responsible for his (or her) arrest or detention shall send him (or her) to the competent Court for trial not later than 24 hours. The party concerned may himself petition, or some other person may petition on his behanlf that he be brought (before the Court) for trial within 24 hours.

Article 9.—Except in accordance with Law, no person other than those in active military service, shall be subject to trial by a military court.

Article 10.—Except in accordance with Law, no private houses of the people shall be subject to forcible entry, search or sealing.

Article 11.—All persons shall have the liberty of conscience.

Article 12.—All persons shall be free to choose and change their residence: such freedom shall not be denied or restricted except in accordance with Law.

Article 13.—All persons shall have the right to the privacy of correspondence and telegraphic communications: such right shall not be denied or restricted except in accordance with Law.

Article 14.—All persons shall have the freedom of assembly and formation of associations: such freedom shall not be denied or restricted except in accordance with Law.

Article 15.—All persons shall have the liberty of speech and publication: such liberty shall not be denied or restricted except in accordance with Law.

Article 16.—Except in accordance with Law, no private property shall be sealed or confiscated.

Article 17.—The exercise of the right of ownership by any private owner of property, in so far as it does not conflict with the public interest, shall be protected by Law.

Article 18.—Where public interest necessitates the property of the people may be expropriated in accordance with Law.

Article 19.—All persons shall have the right to inherit property in accordance with Law.

Article 20.—All persons shall have the right of petition (to the Government).

Article 21.—All persons shall have the right to institute judicial proceedings at the Courts of Justice, in accordance with Law.

Article 22.—All persons shall have the right to submit petitions, and institute administrative proceedings (at the Administrative Court) in accordance with Law (for the redress of wrongs done by Government Administrative Organs).

Article 23.—All persons shall have the right to compete in Civil Service Examinations in accordance with Law.

Article 24.—All persons may, according to Law, hold public posts.

Article 25.—All persons shall have the duty of paying taxes in accordance with Law.

Article 26.—All persons shall have the duty of undertaking military service and of performing compulsory labor (for the State) in accordance with Law.

Article. 27.—All persons shall have the duty to obey the measures taken by Government Organs in the performance of their duties according to Law.

Chapter 3.—Essentials of Political Tutelage

Article 28.—The political policies and programs during the Period of Political Tutelage shall be in accordance with the "Outline of National Reconstruction."

Article 29.—The system of District Autonomy shall be enforced in accordance with the provisions of the "Outline of National Reconstruction" and the "Law governing the Institution of District Autonomy."

Article 30.—During the Period of Political Tutelage, the National Congress of Kuomintang delegates (*Kuo-Min-Tang-Tsuan-Kuo-Tai-Piao-Ta-Hui*) shall exercise the governing powers on behalf of the National People's Congress (*Kuo-Min-Ta-Hui*). During the recess of the National Congress of Kuomintang delegates, the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang shall exercise the said powers.

Article 31.—The National Government shall train and guide (the citizens) in the exercise of the four political rights of election, initiative, recall and referendum.

Article 32.—The National Government shall exercise the five governing powers, namely, executive, legislative, judicial, examination and supervisory.

Chapter 4.—People's Livelihood

Article 33.—In order to develop the people's economic welfare, the State (*Kuo-Chia*) shall afford every encouragement and protection to the productive enterprises of the people.

Article 34.—In order to develop rural economy, to improve the living conditions of farmers as well as to promote the well-being of peasants, the State shall take active steps for the carrying out of the following measures:—

1. Reclamation of all waste land in the country and development of farm irrigation;
2. Establishment of agricultural banks and encouragement of co-poerative enterprises in the rural communities;
3. Enforcement of the (Public) Granary System for the prevention of famine and other calamities and replenishment of the people's food-supplies;
4. Development of agricultural education with special emphasis on scientific experiments, extensive development of agricultural enterprises, and increase of agricultural produce.
5. Encouragement of road-building in the rural villages to facilitate the transportation of agricultural products.

Article 35.—The State shall open and develop oil, coal, gold and iron mines; and shall also encourage and protect private mining enterprises.

Article 36.—The State shall undertake and inaugurate State shipping enterprises; and shall also encourage and protect private shipping enterprises.

Article 37.—All persons shall be free to choose their profession or occupation. But when it is contrary to the public interest, the State may, by Law, restrict or deny such freedom.

Article 38.—All persons shall be free to make contracts: such freedom, in so far as it is not in conflict with the public interest or with good morals, shall be protected by Law.

Article 39.—In order to better their economic well-being as well as to promote closer co-operation between Capital and Labor, the people may form occupational organizations in accordance with Law.

Article 40.—Both Capital and Labor shall develop productive enterprises in accordance with the principle of co-operation and mutual benefit.

Article 41.—In order to improve the living conditions of Labor, the State shall put into effect various Laws for the protection of Labor and shall afford special protection to child and woman workers in respect of their age and health.

Article 42.—In order to safeguard as well as relieve peasants and workers who shall be unable to work on account of accidents, sickness, disability or old age, the States shall put into effect a Labor Insurance System.

Article 43.—In order to promote the economic interests of the people, the State shall encourage and promote various co-operative enterprises.

Article 44.—The State may control or regulate the production or sale as well as the market price of daily necessaries of the people.

Article 45.—Laws shall be enacted for the prohibition of usury, and exorbitant rents for the use of immovable properties.

Article 46.—The State shall give appropriate relief to those members of the national forces who are disabled in the course of active service.

Chapter 5.—Education of the Citizens

Article 47.—The Three Principles of the People shall be the basic principles of Education in the Republic of China.

Article 48.—Both sexes shall have equal opportunity for education.

Article 49.—All public and private educational institutions in the country shall be subject to the supervision of the State, and shall also be responsible for the carrying out of the educational policies adopted by the State.

Article 50.—All children of school age shall receive free education. Details shall be separately provided by Law.

Article 51.—Those who have not had free education (in their youth) shall receive special adult education. Details shall be separately provided by Law.

Article 52.—The Central and Local Government shall provide adequate funds for necessary educational expenses, and shall also safeguard the security of funds which are, by Law, specially set apart (for educational purposes).

Article 53.—The State shall give encouragement or grants to private educational institutions which have achieved particularly satisfactory results.

Article 54.—Encouragement and grants shall be given for the education of overseas Chinese.

Article 55.—The State shall encourage and safeguard members of the administrative or teaching staffs of schools who hold satisfacory records and have been long in service.

Article 56.—All public and private educational institutions in the country shall establish scholarships and prizes for the encouragement of deserving but needy students.

Article 57.—The State shall encourage and protect research and discoveries in science or the arts.

Article 58.—The State shall protect and preserve historic remains and ancient relics which have historical, cultural or artistic value.

Chapter 6.—Division of Pover Between the Central and Local Governments

Article 59.—The principle of equilibrium shall be adopted in the division of power between the Central and Local Governments, as stipulated in Article 17 of the "Outline of National Reconstruction."

Article 60.—The various Local Governments may, within their respective sphere of authority enact and ordain local laws and regulations. Where such laws and regulations are in conflict with those promulgated by the Central Government, they shall be null and void.

Article 61.—The demarcation of Central and Local Revenues shall be separately determined by Law.

Article 62.—The Central Government may restrict, by law, any local tax when

1. It is contrary to public interest,
2. It encroaches upon the source of Central revenue,
3. It constitutes overlapping taxation,
4. It is detrimental to communications,
5. It is unjustifiably imposed upon goods imported from other localities for the sole benefit of the locality concerned,
6. It is in the nature of a transit duty on commodities in circulation among various localities.

Article 63.—The powers of granting patents and monopolies is vested in the Central Government.

Article 64. When one of the provinces reaches the period of Constitutionalism, the division of power between the Central and the Local Governments shall be defined in detail by law in accordance with the "Outline of National Reconstruction."

Chapter 7.—Organization of the Governments

Section 1.—The Central Government

Article 65.—The National Government shall exercise all the governing powers of the Republic of China .

Article 66.—The National Government shall have supreme command over the land, naval and air forces.

Article 67.—The National Government shall have the power to declare war, to negotiate peace and to conclude treaties.

Article 68.—The National Government shall exercise the power of granting amnesties, pardons, reprieves, and restitution of civic rights.

Article 69.—The National Government shall exercise the power of conferring medals and decorations of honor.

Article 70.—The National Government shall compile and publish a budget and financial statement of the national revenues and expenditures for each fiscal year.

Article 71.—The National Government shall be composed of the following five Yuan: the Executive Yuan, the Legislative Yuan, the Judicial Yuan, the Examination Yuan and the Control Yuan; as well as various Ministries and Commissions.

Article 72.—The National Government shall have a President and an appropriate number of State Councillors, who shall be selected and appointed by the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang. The number of State Councillors shall be separately determined by Law.

Article 73.—The President of the National Government shall represent the National Government both internally and internationally.

Article 74.—The Presidents of the five Yuan and the Heads of the various Ministries and Commissions shall be appointed or dismissed in accordance with Law by the National Government at the instance of the President of the National Government.

Article 75.—All Laws shall be promulgated and Mandates issued upon the signature of the President of the National Government according to Law.

Article 76.—The various Yuan, Ministries, or Commissions may, according to Law, issue orders.

Article 77.—The organization of the National Government and of the various Yuan, Ministries and Commissions shall be separately determined by Law.

Section 2.—The Local Governments

Article 78.—In each province, a Provincial Government shall be established, which shall attend to the administration of provincial affairs under the direction of the National Government. Its organization shall be separately determined by Law.

Article 79.—When, as stipulated in Article 16 of the "Outline of National Reconstruction," a province reaches the period of Constitutionalism, the (Provincial) Assembly of People's Delegates may elect a Provincial Governor *(Sheng-Chang)*.

Article 80.—The system of local Government in Mongolia and Tibet shall be determined separately by Law in the light of the local conditions.

Article 81.—In each District (*Hsien*), a District Government shall be established, which shall attend to the administration of district affairs under the direction of the Provincial Government. Its organization shall be separately determined by Law.

Article 82.—In each of the districts, a District Autonomy Preparatory Comittee shall be organized to carry out the preparations as provided for in Article 8 of the "Outline of National Reconstruction." Its organization shall be separately determined by Law.

Article 83.—Municipalities may be established in localities, where industry and commerce, population or other special conditions warrant. The organization of such Municipalities shall be separately determined by Law.

(*Continued on page 439*)

Ancient Art Relics Dug Up in Honan

Kaifeng, Honan, April 28.

MANY ancient relics were dug up at Anyang in North Honan recently by the "Yin Ruin Digging Association." Inscribed bones, potteries, jade instruments, arrow heads, two brass knives and a brass sword, are among the articles found. On one of the inscribed bones the words "King comes" are distinctly descernible. The potteriy includes a tripod with two "ears," pitchers, tankards, and bowls, all of black color. They are believed to be relics from the Shang Dynsaty (1135 B. C.). The animal bones include camel, tiger, turtle and whale bones. A large scapula, more than a yard long was also dug up.

General Liu Returns From Investigation Tour

General Liu Chih, chairman of the province, who had gone to North Honan to inspect party, military, political and educational conditions, has returned to the city.

General Chang W ill Assume New Office

General Chang Fang, commandant of the 20th route army, who recently returned to the city from West Honan, has heen appointed a member of the Preparation Committee of the Special Kuomintang Headquarters and will leave shortly for Hsuchang to assume office. It is also said that General Chang will leave for Nanking to report to General Chiang Kai-shih concerning bandit suppression affairs in West Honan.

General Han Fu-sheng, first brigade commander under General Chang Fang, now staying at Linhsien in North Honan, has been ordered to move towards Hwaikingfu in the near future. He was formerly chief ringleader of the Heavenly Gate Society and now possesses 5,000 men with 3,000 guns. He is stated to have received $2,000 from General Chang for travelling expenses.

General Chi Hung-chang, commandant of the 22nd route army, has recently bought in the city 3,000 big swords and 500 rapiers on which the following words are inscribed: "Present you this sword and wish you to fight away all the national humiliations. Bring it with you and swear loyalty to the city."

According to the the local military authorities, the Communists who distributed handbills and held demonstrations some time ago at Yungcheng and Hsiayi in East Honan have recently suspended their activities there.

Students to be Sent Abroad

The educational authorities announce that 10 students are going to be sent abroad this year and that the examination will take place beginning June 20. Besides $200 for clothing expenditure and $1,000 for travelling expenditure, each student is supported with $3,000 each year.

General Chao Ti, former tuchun of the province, has sent representatives here to negotiate with the political authorities for the return of his properties which were confiscated when Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang first arrived in Honan in 1922. Altogether General Chao has more than seven large buildings in the city and over 10,000 mow of land in the province. Most of them have been devoted to educational purposes. The local District Kuomintang Headquarters are taking a strong stand against him.

Declarations by the Bandits

The Provincial Government requests the Party authorities to send propagandist groups to preach the Three People's Principles to the West Honan people as the latter have recently been agitated owing to bandit disturbances and prolonged civil wars during the few years. According to arrivals, some curious declarations of the bandits appear in West Honan. One of them may be roughly translated as follows:

"People hate us, but God in Heaven dosn't. We can live no more if hated by the latter. Those who are slain ought to die early, and those who are burned are not blessed by God. The women whom we capture as our wives had intercourse with us in a past life."

The following is another one:

"Most of our merry men were killed last fall by the Government troops. The rest have been so far protected by Heaven. To him we ought to offer our thanks. The rich people whom we take as captives for ransom were our debtors in the last life. They ought to pay us this life, as they owed us money in the last life. You people never say that we are cruel and harsh as we take guns with us to force our debtors to pay what they owe us."

Nine Communist leaders were executed here May 9. One of them, named Tseng, was the Provincial Communist secretary in the province; two of them were members of the Provincial Communist Executive Committee.

The Provincial Government has instructed the local public safety bureau to strictly prohibit the chest-binding of women, as it hinders physical development and child-bearing.

The Anti-opium authorities are now trying to suppress the opium evil in the city with the result that more than 80 opium shops were closed during the past few days.

The "Long Live Fairy Society" recently appeared at Tan Chu village in Linhsien in North Honan. They burn incense, murmur spells and aver that guns can do them no harm. Those who wish to join the society must wear long hair. They say they desire to restore the Manchu regime. Many farmers in the vicinity believe in them and have become members of the society.

A farmer, named Chen Mao-shuan, a native of Huataihsien, Shantung, came here recently to transfer his elder brother's coffin, who died in the city about four years ago and was buried in the south suburb, to his native town. The clothes and corpse of the dead man were not decayed when dug up on the afternoon of May 8. Many people rushed to the spot to see the wonder and were greatly surprised to see a couple of white moths flying out of the coffin.

According to an arrival from Linjuhsien in West Honan, an elephant was born recently to a farmer there. Its ears were large, its trunk long, and it had two big teeth outside of its mouth. The people of the whole town were agitated. Some people said this little one would bring them fortune. One old man said that the elephant would never grow unless its skin was stripped off, as it was too thick. The little elephant died, just as the old man predicted.

Improving Honan's Educational Facilities

Hsu Sin-wu, appointed as president of the Honan Uni-versity by the Provincial Government, assumed office May4. Mr. Hsu is a native of Kiangsu and a returned student from America. Before going to Honan he had served as the head of the organization department of the Central Executive Kuomintang in Nanking.

A change has been made in the subsidies paid to students in the colleges in Honan. Formerly all students received six dollars monthly towards their expenses. Now only those whose families have less than $2,000 will receive help.

Most of the government school buildings in Honan province are former yamens and big temples which are far from suitable for classrooms and dormitories. The educational authorities are now trying to raise a fund of $1,000,-000 to rebuild them. An educational bank is to be established and notes in the sum of $900,000 will be issued by using the educational special funds (land deed tax).

Coal Shortage Follows Kailan Mining Impasse

One of the results of the restricted operations at the Kailan mines at Chingwantao has been a shortage of coal. In view of this situation Messrs. Yen Chuang, head of the Labor Department of the Ministry of Industry at Nanking and Hu Po-yuan, technical expert, have been dispatched to the North to conduct an investigation into the dispute between the Peiping-Liaoning Railway Administration and the Kailan Mining Administration. According to a special dispatch from Tientsin in the *China Press* the position taken by the authorities of the Kailan Administration is that previous to the suspension of the transportation service, the Railway had not consulted the Administration concerning the terms but had taken the action with a view to bringing the Administration to its terms. The K. M. A. has, on this account, refused to accede to what it considers to be an unreasonable action taken by the Railway authorities.

The Mining Administration is also having a dispute with the miners, who have been "going slow." A meeting of the arbitration committee was held May 18. The miners complain of the lack of safety provisions and are demanding better treatment.

Hu Jo-yu, Acting Mayor of Peiping, formally assumed his concurrent post as Director-General of the Kailan Mining Administration May 12. In taking up this position, Mr. Hu said he will endeavor to settle the dispute between the Mining Administration and the Peiping-Liaoning Railway at an early date.

The Chinese Language in Fifty Ten-Minute Lessons!

BY PROF. W. A. SCHARFFENBERG

Lesson No. XIX

WHY STUDY RADICALS?

A knowledge of the Radicals will greatly assist the student in acquiring a thorough knowledge of the character. Once the radical of a character has been located, an entrance into the inner meaning of the character is assured, for it is the key that unlocks a storehouse of knowledge about the character. The student should therefore become thoroughly acquainted with as many Radicals as possible.

巾

36. 巾 Radical number 50, pronounced tzin, in the first tone. A towel, handkerchief or a cloth. Used in characters related to towels, handkerchiefs, curtains, belts, bags, etc.

亻

37. 亻 Radical number 40, pronounced men, in the second tone. Never used alone but always in combinations with some character. A picture of a roof over one's head, hence the idea of shelter. Used in characters having to do with the covering over one's room, house, building, and in more extended use to anything that might be covered as a secret, investigations, and a large number of other related ideas.

示

38. 示 Radical number 113, pronounced ʃz, in the fourth tone. When alone it generally refers to a declaration or proclamation. Used in characters related to the idea of declaring, proclaiming, announcing, or exhibiting. Used extensively in terms connected with forms, and ceremonies, of religious worship, all of which have to do with the general idea of proclaiming or declaring one's needs to the Gods.

广

39. 广 Radical number 53, pronounced ien, in the third tone. Alwaye used in connection with some character, never alone. Radicals, numbers 40 and 53, have very much in common, for both have to do with a roof or shelter. Radical number 53, however, is used more in connection with porches, tents, beds, and other covered buildings or shelters along the road-side that have only a partial covering. The Radical 广 is a picture of a shelter with one or more sides open. It is self-explanatory.

酉

40. 酉 Radical number 164, pronounced y, in the third tone. This radical refers to the manufacture of wine or spirits when the grains are ripe. Used in characters related to wine, strong drink, drunkenness, debauchery. Also used in the sense of completeness, finished, ripe, etc. It is one of the Twelve Branches and when so used refers to the time between five and seven P.M.

Character No. 91 (出5)

To go out, issue forth, proceed from.

Pronounced tʃu'

A combination of 屮 a small plant that is sprouting forth from its grain, and 凵 a second pair of leaves that form after it has left the ground. Hence the idea of to issue, to go forth, to go out, to manifest, to spring from. Used today for the English term "Exit."

Character No. 92 (進4)

To enter, to advance, to be promoted

Pronounced tzin

A combination of 隹 going on and stopping and of short tailed birds. It is used to represent the idea of to advance, to enter as into a room, building, yard, office, or be promoted, to a higher office. This one character in its modern use will be found used for the English term "entrance."

Character No. 93 (早3)

Early in the morning, early, roon, previous.

Pronounced tzaV

日 the sun, — above the earth line, and 丨 gradually rising to near the height of a man. Hence the idea of the early morning hours.

Character No. 94 (晚3)

In the evening, late, evening, late in life.

Pronounced uan

日 the sun, and 免 a man whose sides are swollen evidently due to the work of the day. The condition of a man after a good day's work. Hence the idea of the evening, or late in life.

Character No. 95 (請3)

Please, to request, to invite, have the kindness to.

Pronounced ts'in

A combination of 言 words, and 青 light green or the color of sprouting plants. This character is used very frequently in speech. Always use 請 when asking for information. It is a form of politeness, and the one failing to use this term in making a request is considered rude and ill bred.

VOCABULARY LIST

172. 出去 — Tʃutʃy — to go out,
173. 出外 — tʃu uaI — to go abroad.
174. 出口 — tʃu kĒV — to leave port to export.
175. 出來 — tʃu laI — to come out.
176. 前進 — ts'en tzin — to advance, to go ahead.
177. 進來 — tzin laI — Come in.
178. 進口 — tzin kĒV — to enter port, import.
179. 進去 — tzin tʃy—to go in
180. 早早 — tzaV tzaV — good-morning.
181. 早上 — tzaV ʃan — in the morning.
182. 早晚 — tzaV uan — sooner or later, early and late.
183. 天不早了—t'en pu' tzaV liaV—it's getting late.
184. 早了 — tzaV liaV — early.
185. 早飯 — tzaV fan — breakfast.
186. 晚飯 — uan fan — evening meal.
187. 晚上 — uan ʃan — in the evening.
188. 請問 — ts'in wĒn — I beg to ask you.
189. 請來 — ts'in laI — please come.
190. 請去 — ts'in tʃy —please go.
191. 請人 — ts'in rĒn — to invite or engage some one.
192. 請先生 — ts'in sen sĒn — to invite or engage a teacher.
193. 請說 — ts'in ʃo' — please speak.
194. 請看 — ts'in k'an — please look.
195. 請聽 — ts'in t'in — please listen.

SENTENCE WORK

211. 出去的時候要說再會再會—When you go out you must say "good-bye"
212. 他出來了，他來的晚 —He has come out. He arrived late.
213. 請進來 —Please come in.
214. 請出 —Please go out.
215. 先生來的時候要說早早 —When the teacher arrives, you should say "Good-morning"
216. 早上要吃早飯 —In the morning we breakfast.
217. 中上要吃中飯 —At noon we eat lunch
218. 晚上要吃晚飯 —In the evening we eat dinner.
219. 天不早了我們要去 —Its getting late so we had better be going.

These simple lessons in the Chinese written and spoken language, the first of which appeared in *The China Weekly Review* on Jan. 17, will appear throughout 1931. Persons interested in a more intensive study in class work or by correspondence are requested to communicate with Prof. Scharffenberg, at THE HOME STUDY INSTITUTE, No. 25 Nihgkuo Road, Shanghai.

This Is Not America!

BY DANIEL J. LEE (李芹根)

There is every reason to belive and no one denies the fact that Chinese people in general are more friendly and cordial to the Americans, not merely because of the good humor of the latter so that they are more approachable compared with other peoples, but also because of the fact that the traditional friendly attitude of the American Governement toward China in one way or other is chiefly responsible for implanting in the mind of the Chinese the feelings of friendship and good-will. Though other governments like that of France, England, etc. have claimed, in their diplomatic correspondence with China, that their relations with China are friendly, it is merely a diplomatic phrase and nothing more. The Government of America, however, seems to have put that diplomatic phrase into fact. Friendly gestures shown by the American Government towards China since 1905 are too numerous to be enumerated here. The large educational work done by the American missionaries, the return of the Boxer indemnity and the friendly treatment of the Chinese students in the States are something morethan giving the Chinese people a favorable impression. In 1915 President Wilson declared that the American Government would recognize no agreement which China might be forced to make which would impair "...the political or territorial integrity of the Republic of China, commonly known as the Open Door policy." At the Paris Conference, Wilson labored hard over China's case. At the Washington Conference, the American Government took a leading part in persuading other Powers concerned to have respect for China's Sovereignty, and non-interference in China's domestic affairs. During the period of the Taiping Rebellion, Humphrey Marshal, an American Commissioner, said, "it is my purpose to perform, punctiliously, every obligation assumed by the United States under the treaty, and to refrain from embarassing the public administration of Chinese affairs by throwing unneccessary obstacles in the way."

American Far Eastern Policy

Again, American people used to say that American Far Eastern policy has been shaped by the belief of the American people that the free states should remain free—in the Orient as elsewhere—should be encouraged to develop peacefully along their own lines without political influence. In 1925 Secretary Kellog's speech at Detroit regarding the principles of the Chinese policy of the American Government served notice, "I beleive that policy may be said to be to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of China, to encourage the developement of an effective stable government, to maintain the Open Door or equal opportunity for the trade of nationals of all countries, to carry out scrupulously the obligations and promises made to China at the Washington Conference, and to require China to perform the obligations of a sovereign state in the protection of foreign citizens and their property." That the friendly feelings of the Chinese people toward the Americans is in response to the traditional friendly attitude of the American Government toward the Government of China is indubitable. Human nature, when studied carefully, is everywhere the same. When there is an action, there is a response, and the stronger the action, the greater is the reaction. If this be the case, the favorable impression of the Chinese upon the Americans will continiue as long as the American Government maintains that friendly attitude in fact if not in theory.

In pursuance of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's will, the abrogation of extraterritoriality and consular jurisdiction and the abolition of unequal treaties should be carried into effect at the earliest possible date. As this subject has been widely discussed by editors of the vernacular papers throughout China, the public, I presume, must have been well informed of its nature and what an unneccessary evil it is to the well-being of China as well as to the Powers concerned. For this reason and accompanied by the want of space, I will refrain from dwelling upon this subject with a full description. In respect of the recent declaration of Nanking on this subject, the American statesmen in Washington hesitated to disclose their attitude. This is quite a surprise! It was America that was expected to take the leading part in influencing the other Powers concerned to meet the unanimous desire of the Chinese people and to respect China's Sovereignty. Chinese always have the habit of resorting to America whenever any international issue occurs.

This indifference of attitude of the American Government seems to us to show that the so-called traditional friendly attitude is no longer in existence. The masses of the educated class in China could not help thinking that America does not practice what she has preached. I refer to America alone, albeit Great Britain, France, and other Powers concerned are none the better in their attitude towards the abrogation of their extrality rights in China. The reason is simple. Judging from the sympathetic attitude of the American people and the traditional and cultural friendly relations between America and China, the Chinese people have more confidence in the American Government and the people—from whom fair play could be expected.

Extrality Negotiations

According to the latest announcement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs the extraterritorial negotiations with the Powers concerned, instead of making any progress in the negotiations, have been fruitless and finally turned out to be a deadlocked. The British, however, are well-known for their conservatism and obstinancy. Whatever steps were taken by the British Government, were expected. So, the French Government. Though their ancestor, Rousseau taught them that men are born equal, nevertheless, their theory of equality has gone only so far as to have it practiced within their own country. Their Government, in the field of foreign relations, has been more aggressive than any other country and more oppressive to those colored peoples that are under her country. Of the recent declaration of Nanking America seems to be more indifferent and quiet, as if adopting a policy of "wait" and "see" in spite of the fact that this is a subject where we could test whether or not America practices what she has preached. True it is that every government, in the field of foreign relations, is bound to render protection to the lives and interests of its own citizens as a matter of paramount importance and first consideration. But there is another side of the matter, viz., to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the other nation concerned. Could China claim to be a free country, an independent State, with the existence of extraterritoriality, consular jurisdition, and unequal treaties? America will have more to gain in the future than what she is gaining at present in the presence of the obsolete system which is an obstacle in the path of Chinese national progress. It is still not too late for America to propose an immediate and unconditional abrogation of this obsolete and out-of-date system before the Chinese begin to think ill of America. We are all aware of the fact that it is easy to get rid of a tradition and hard to form one. Once a tradition is established, it becomes a constant factor. This constant factor determines the public opinion and the public opinion in turn determines the foreign policy of a government. If tradition determines the public opinion, tradition is responsible for maintaining the friendly relations between America and China since 1905. This traditional friendly attitude will disappear as soon as there is a change in the foreign policy.

Unsettled Conditions Delay Peace

In turn, the friendly relations will be replaced by feelings of enmity and animosity, which is a constant menace to the peace of the Far East. The unsettled and chaotic conditions in the Far East will only tend to complicate and endanger the peace of the world. As Napoleon said: "There lies a sleeping lion in the Far East. Let him sleep. Once he awakes, he will move the whole world." To an awakened China, the Foreign Powers should change their foreign policy if world peace is the object of the statesmen of the world. A certain policy is only suited to a certain condition. The foreign policy of any government in the past chiefly relied upon force; or in other words, without force to back up there could not be any foreign policy. So, there was a saying, "There is no diplomacy in a week nation." This is no longer true now. The Indian Revolution serves as a good example. The British could not rely upon force to call off the civil disobedience campaign in India. It is public opinion alone that shapes the foreign policy of any government. If the Americans accept the idea that the public opinion of the American people is of a sympathetic attitude toward the Chinese people, why, then, is the American Government hesitating to disclose their attitude in respect to the subject of extraterritoriality? Is this America?

Nanking, May 14, 1931.

Japan Seeks to Revise Treaty with Soviets

As many pending questions between Soviet Russia and Japan, such as the fishery and the rouble exchange rate problems, were mainly due to the imperfection of the present Russo-Japanese Treaty, Baron Shidehara the Japanese Foreign Minister, has despatched instructions to Mr. Hirota, the Japanese Ambassador at Moscow, to enter into negotiations with the Moscow Government authorities for the revision of the treaty. The Foreign Minister, according to *Rengo*, is also contemplating the appointment of a special investigation commission as an advisory organ on Soviet affairs.

SOCONY
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Gengiz Khan's Birthday Commemorated by Mongolian Students in Peiping

BY HOH CHIEH-SHIANG

IN spite of the lapse of well-nigh eight centuries, the mighty name of Gengiz Khan, the great Mongol Conqueror emerging from the Gobi Deserts, who consolidated a vast Empire from the China Sea to the banks of the Dnieper out of a little tribal kingdom and made himself master-ruler of half of mankind during his life-time, is still a source of inspiration to the Mongolian people, who even to this day continue to celebrate his memory with profound reverence and pride. A brief but significant message from Peiping stated that on May 7, which is the 769th anniversary of the brithday of the "Perfect Warrior-Emperor," as the name of Gengiz Khan connotes, the students of the Mongolian and Tibetan Colleges in Peiping and Mukden, suspended school for the day and held a commemoration of their illustrious ancestor. The occasion, though attracting little press notice, is of considerable interest to those who study the amazing career of this great Mongolian chieftain and his immediate successors in relation to racial domination of world affairs from the historical point of view. The mighty Mongols, before whose banners half of the world bowed for three centuries from the 13th to the 15th, have been indolent and docile for ages after the lapse of their power and not until the present century have they shown any signs of revival of their vitality, which has been characterized by a series of Asiatic revolts and uprisings in the various countries of the East. Any one who takes a long perspective of racial ascendency of the world as furnished by the study of history can not fail to realize that there is no single or chosen people, destined for everlasting universal rule and that human power, like wealth, is a thing transferrable from people to people and race to race, each having a cycle of glory and ascendency in its turn.

White Domination Only Recent

The Whites, who are now dominating the world, are apt to think that with their modern armaments and scientific discoveries, their rule is destined to spread all over the world and perhaps for ever, but few realize how recent a thing is this white ascendency. It was only as the fifteenth century drew to its close that the Europeans began to show any indications of real vitality, which through centuries of exertion and struggle has developed into the present day world domination. Prior to the 16th century for 300 years the world belonged to the Yellow Mongols and it was they who had a final say upon the world affairs. The White People, as a dominant race of the world, are now rapidly climaxing their career of triumph and conquest and would soon reach the zenith of their development. If history continues to hold true, it seems that the time is approaching, when their hegemony of the world would be shared, if not entirely displaced by *some other* race in turn. In view of the general awakening of Asia, which the present century witnesses, that half of mankind which inhabit the Eastern Globe may sooner or later reemerge from their present dormant and docile state with fresh vitality and take their turn in directing world affairs which at present, are almost exclusively reserved for White arbitration. Certainly, nothing can be predicted. especially affairs of such magnitude, but one thing certain is that the present White rule will not last for ever, not even with their renewed despotism and oppression.

The Mongolians during their conquering days with their swords and arrows, probably as destructive of mankind as the modern militant White nations with poison gas and ghastly human-killing devices, are by no means entirely wreckers of civlizations of the world and any impartial reader of history will admit that they made a unique and unprecedented contribution to the world progress. It was their conquest under the leadership of Gengiz and his immediate descendents which for the first time in history opened Western Europe and All Asia to free intercourse and exchange of ideas and which lowered the barriers between the two Continents shut up for centuries by the religious feuds of Christainity and Islam. Probably not an originative people, their extensive conquests had a considerable effect in diffusing and broadening men's ideas and as transmitters of knowledge, their influence upon world history is still enormous.

Career of Gengiz Khan

Gengiz Khan to the moderns is merely a historical figure belonging to the long and forgotten past, but his brilliant deeds and exploits still live in the memory of the Mongolian nomads who look upon him with a mystic reverence. In view of the occasion of the anniversary of his birthday, which his descendents commemorated in Peiping, it may seem fitting to give a brief account of the remarkable career of this singular Mongolian. Gengiz was born on May 7, 1162 in a tent on the bank of the river Onon in Mongolia shortly before the triumphal return of his father, Yesukai, from a successful campaign against a Tartar chieftain, Temuchin, which name he first adopted. At the age of 13 following his father's death, he was placed upon the vacant throne and, assisted by his able mother, Yulun and a number of faithful kinsman, he succeeded in holding ground against the plots and hostilities of the neighboring tribes and in winning back a large number of deserters. After spending some years in developing his military machine and assimilating the Mongols and the kindred tribes into one organized army, he embarked upon his extraordinary career of continental conquests. His attention was first directed towards the weak and degenerating Kin Empire of Northern China. He attacked the Kin people and took their Capital, Peking in 1214. While still

Gengiz Khan, Emperor of All Men

(Picture reproduced from Harold Lamb's book on Gengiz Khan (Robert M. McBride Co., N. Y.) The inscription in Chinese and Mongolian languages surrounding the picture is the biography.

engaged in war in China, he also spread his influence to the West and dispatched envoys to the Court of Kharismian Empire of Turkestan, Persia and India, demanding commercial intercourse. The envoys were taken as spies and were put to death by Kharismians, and this great insult provoked the fury of the Perfect Warrior, which later proved terrible to the Kharismian people. Thereupon in 1218, Gengiz Khan's great hordes of horsemen swept over to the the Pamirs and down into Turkestan and finally captured Samarkand, the Capital of the Khrismian Empire. After avenging themselves upon the Kharismians, the Mongols were let loose in the world and nothing could check their progress. From Samarkand, they swept southward and westward and finally brought their conquests to the shore of the Black Sea, putting to rout a Russian Army at Kieff and taking the Duke of Kieff prisoner.

As his years advanced, Gengiz prosecuted the campaigns of his conquest with renewed vigor and his armies in the East succeeded in conquering most of Western China. The Empire of Hsia in China was annexed and only the southern part of the Kins remained unsubdued. While in the midst of his triumphal career, he died in 1227 at his travelling palace on the banks of the River Sale in Mongolia, leaving his immediate successors a vast Empire which already stretched from the Pacific to the Black Sea. Historians unanimously agree that Gengiz Khan is the greatest warrior and conqueror the world has ever seen and his career finds no parallel in the history of mankind. Born and nurtured as chief of a small Mongolian tribe, he cuts a figure as world conqueror before the eyes of mankind having made himself master of fifty peoples, ruling from Armenia to Korea and from Tibet to the Volga so effectively that his son entered upon his heritage without any protest from the subjugated nations. Under his son, Ogdai Khan, who succeeded to the throne by his will, the Mongolian Empire reached its maximum extent. He made the whole of Russia a tributary, his armies overran Western Europe, ravaging Poland and thrusting their arms to as far as Lower Silesia and Hungary. The name of Mongol during those ferverish times was a terror to the whole of Europe and the Mongolian swords were the rule of mankind. After the death of Ogdai Khan in 1242, the Mongols returned to Asia, undefeated in Europe. He was succeeded by Mangu Khan, who in turn was succeeded by Kublai Khan, grandson of Gengiz who conquereed all China and became the real founder of the Yuan Dynasty in China. The Mongols ruled China for 88 years, their reign coming to an end in 1368, when a native Dynasty (Ming) rose to restore the sovereignty to the Chinese. After the collapse of the Mongol rule, for nearly seven centuries, no great leader has arisen from the Gobi expanse and deserts, but the memory of Gengiz Khan still constitutes a source of inspiration to the Mongolians, which seems to persistently remind them that they, too, were once masters of the world.

America Can Place Four Million Men in Field Immediately in Case of War

General Douglas MacArthur, the chief of staff of the United States Army, made an address before the War Policies Commission in Washington May 13, in which he described America's preparednesas for possible war. General MacArthur said that the War Department and the Army's general staff have completed plans which would enable them to place 4,000,000 men in the field immediately in the event of any outbreak of hostilities involving the United States. General MacArthur said that the country's military chieftains are organizing industry for wartime emergencies on a satisfactory basis. He said that in event of war industry would be drafted and there would be no exemptions.

Kuomintang's Status in Straits Settlements Is Defined

A *Reuter* telegram from Singapore announces that as a result of the recent visit of Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister to China, to Singapore, a settlement has been reached between the Government of Malaya and the Chinese Government regarding the status of the Kuomintang there. The Kuomintang will in future not be regarded as an illegal society so long as it is organized wholly outside Malaya and has no branches in the Straits Settlements. While in Singapore Sir Miles had discussions with Malayan officials on the subject and the agreement follows a subsequent exchage of notes between Sir Miles and Dr. C. T. Wang, Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs.

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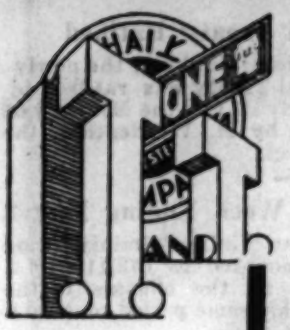

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In the Fields of Finance and Reconstruction

Sino-Polish Commercial Treaty Ratified

According to a telegram from Nanking, the newly-concluded Sino-Polish Commercial Treaty was ratified by the President of Poland on May 1 and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been notified by M. Weydenthal, the Polish representative, to said effect.

Kailan Sold 44,088 Tons in Week Ending May 2

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration for the week ending May 2 amounted to 103,119 tons, according to an announcement by the officials of the Administration. Sales during the same period reached a total of 44,088 tons.

Registration of Vessels In China Waters

In order to regulate the shipping in the inland waters and along the coast, the Ministry of Communications is understood to have formulated a set of regulations governing the registration and licensing of steamers and other vessels, which after necessary revisions, will be promulgated for observance among the shipping interests.

New Measures System Will Go into Effect on June 1

The new system of measures and weights, fixed by the Social Bureau of the Municipality of Shanghai will become effective on June 1 among peddlers and July 1 for the general public, it was announced by the Bureau Monday, May 11. Persons failing to observe the new standards will be fined, the order declared.

Silver Mine Discovered in Charhar Province

A large silver mine is reported to have been discovered at the foot of Chiming Mountain, near Hsuanhua in Charhar Province by a group of mining interests, who have filed a petition with General Chang Hsueh-liang for the granting of a mining concession. As soon as the concession is obtained, they will start exploitation of the mine immediately, the report stated.

Large Oil Field Discovered In Kokonor

Discovery of a large oil field extending over an area of about 80 square miles in the Kokonor region is reported. The intention of the Russians to exploit the field with a capital of $5,000,000 has given rise to strong opposition among the civic organizations in Peiping and Tientsin. It is also reported that a gold mine has been found in the vicinity of Suifenho, near the Kirin-Siberian Border.

China to Station Trade Commissioners Abroad

With a view to developing China's foreign trade, the Ministry of Industry is said to have decided upon the appointment of trade commissioners to be stationed at various important cities in Europe, America, South Seas and Japan. The new officials are to be under the supervision and direction of the Legation Ministers in the respective countries.

Chalanor Coal Mine to Resume Operations on July 1

A *Kuo Min* dispatch from Harbin on May 13 stated that by an order of the Board of Directors of the Chinese Eastern Railway, operations of the Chalanor coal mine, which has been closed since the C. E. R. dispute in 1929, will be resumed. A sum of $5,000,000 gold roubles has been appropriated for the re-opening of the colliery on July 1.

Japanese Cement Market Suffers from Chinese Competition

A Tokyo dispatch carried by *Rengo* on May 13 stated that Japanese cement is beginning to suffer defeat on the Chinese market because of the establishment of many Chinese cement factories in China. The disptach adds that the leading cement dealers and factory owners of Japan will shortly meet to study means to save the situation.

New Export Tariff Effective On June 1

A *Kuo Min* telegram from Nanking dated May 10 stated that the new Export Tariff, having been officially promulgated by the Government to take effect on June 1, the Ministry of Finance issued a circular order on May 9 to the various Maritime Customs throughout the country, instructing that preparations be immediately made for its actual enforcement on the scheduled date.

New Irrigation Work Planned for Hupeh

The Yangtse River Conservancy Board is making arrangements with the Hupeh Provincial Government to carry out an irrigation scheme for the Chinshui lake in eastern Hupeh near the course of the Yangtse River. The cost of the work is estimated at $900.000. Under this scheme, an area totalling 915,0000 mow of land will be reclaimed, which it is estimated will yield an annual income of $4,000,000 in agricultural products.

Peiping Population Reaches 1,301,068

According to announcement made by the Bureau of Public Safety of Peiping Municipality, the population in Peiping has steadily grown during the past two months and the latest census shows it has reached the figure of 1,301,-068, representing an increase of 50,000 over the previous count taken in January. Among these figures, the census reveals, 786,915 are males and 514,153 females. With the gradual revival of political importance and business prosperity in Peiping it is expected that population will keep on increasing.

Commission Organised to Study Labor Conditions

A special Industrial Investigation Commission has been organized by the Ministry of Industries to investigate into the equipment, working hours and labor conditions of cotton and flour mills, silk filatures and tobacco and match factories. The Commission left Nanking on May 1 for the various industrial centers and is expected to complete the investigation in six months. Starting from Shanghai, the party will visit Soochow, Changchow, and Hangchow and then proceed to Tsinan, Liaoning, Harbin, Chengchow, Hankow, Kiukiang and Canton.

Gold Influx to Japan Resumes with Increasing Volune

The influx of gold from China and Siberia, which came to a standstill until the early part of April, has been resumed with increasing volume since the latter part of March. The specie reserves of the Bank of Japan are thus on the increase though by a limited amount notwithstanding the shipment of gold specie made by the Dutch and other foreign banks. It is difficult to forecast how long this tendency of gold influx towards Japan will continue.

Likin Investigators to Submit Report on Tax Conditions

Chou Chiao and Wang Kuang-ching, deputies of the Control Yuan, who had been commissioned to investigate conditions in the various provinces since the abolition of Likin, returned to Nanking on May 11, according to a *Kuomin* report from Nanking under the same date. It is learned that new forms of taxation similar to Likin are being collected by some of the Provincial Authorities and that a report on the subject will shortly be submitted to the Control Yuan by the investigators.

Foreign Merchants Subject to New Business Levy

In the collection of the new business tax. no discrimination will be made between Chinese and foreign firms in spite of the latter's attempt to evade payment under the shelter of their extra-territorial privileges. According to an order of the Executive Yuan to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, all foreign nationals engaged in business in this country, equally with Chinese citizens must abide by the regulations governing the collection of the business tax. The Ministry is instructed to immediately take up the matter with the Legation Ministers in the various countries concerned.

Chu Sen Kee Awarded Contract for Municipal Buildings

The contract for the construction of the municipal buildings for Greater Shanghai at the newly planned civic center has been awarded to Chu Sen Kee, Shanghai contractors, for the price of $548,000, according to a report circulated by the *Kuo Min* news Agency on May 17. The tenders were opened at the Municipal Public Works Department in the presence of Shen Yi, head of the Department, J.K. Choy, head of the Finance Department, and representatives of the Civic Center Construction Commission. Work will be started as soon as the contract is signed, it is learned.

Ministry Orders Suspension of Harsh Shipping Regulations

A *Kuo Min* telegram from Nanking on May 5 stated that in view of the hardship resulting from the enforcement of the over-stringent regulations on steam launches and other small craft by the Anhwei Provincial Shipping Control Bureau and the exorbitant licence fees imposed on these vessels, the Ministry of Communications has ordered the enforcement of the regulations suspended pending revision. Such measures, the Ministry states, are directly contrary to the regulations promulgated by the National Government last year and means should be devised to lighten, not to increase, the burden of the people

Central Bank Issues Condensed Statement in Brochure Form

The Central Bank of China has issued a brochure giving condensed statements showing the Bank's financial condition as of December 30, 1931. The Bank has a capital of $20,000,000 and reserves of $1,352,231,16. Notes in circulation come to a total of $22,669,228. Deposits amount to $66,-042,175.07. The Bank made a net profit during the year of $2,726,341.27. On the assets sides of the balance sheet are: Cash on hand, $15,172,136.67 and cash on call with banks of $21,791,486.84. The total reserve against notes in circulation is $22,669,228. Loans, discounts and overdrafts stand at $38,279,545.87.

Guilds Warned Not to Insure with Foreign Companies

According to a report in the *China Press* on May 16 the various Chinese guilds have been asked by the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce not to allow their members to insure their properties with foreign firms. In a letter of warning circulated among the different guilds, the Chamber referred to the incident of the *Hsin Tai* wreck in 1928. During the incident, a large part of the cargo in the wrecked ship was insured in different companies but was not duly compensated for by the insurers. The *Hsin Tai* belonged to the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company. It sank with its cargo on board, 55 Chinese being drowned.

Big Diamond Found in Coal Bed in Szechuan Mine

Considerable interest has been aroused in Tientsin in connection with the discovery of a diamond in a coal mine in Szechuen, which was brought to Tientsin by Kao Tung-tien, native of Shantung, who found it in Chien Kuo district during a recent business trip to the province. The gem weighs 4.6 ounces and is stated to be of superior and genuine quality. It is now being studied by experts for the purpose of determining its value. The discovery of this precious stone is attracting wide attention throughout the country owing to the fact that China is no longer a producer of such precious gems and it is hoped that the new find may lead to further discoveries in future.

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Erection of Assembly Halls for Chinese Students Planned

Definite plans for the provision of assembly halls for district primary schools for Chinese are under consideration, according to an announcement made by the Educational Board of the Shanghai Municipal Council. Final plans. including the provisions already approved, are shortly to be submitted to the Council for approval upon completion. The proposals include assembly halls with accomodations for 400 persons. Each is to be equipped with cinema apparatus. A central heating plant for each hall is also proposed.

San Shing Cotton Mill Changes Ownership

The San Shing Cotton Manufacturing Company established in Shanghai in 1923, which formed a part of the great estate of the late Sheng Kung-pao, a high official in the Manchu Government, has been sold to Yung Chung-ching, popularly known as the "Flour King of China," who also has considerable interests in cotton industry in the country. The deal was effected through the agency of the China Realty Company. The mill is now being operated under the name of Shen Sing Cotton Manufacturing Company under the direction and control of Mr. Yung's organization. Mr. Yung is the owner of a chain of flour mills and cotton mills in Shanghai, Wusih, Hankow, Tsinan and several other ports and is rated as a foremost industrialist in China.

June 1 Set as Date for Abolition of Native Customs in Open Ports

All native customs within a 50 li radius of any open port throughout the country will be definitely abolished on June 1, next, according to a *Kuo Min* telegram from Nanking on May 14. The Ministry of Finance has issued a circular order to the Inspector-General of Customs, instructing that affairs of the various native customs must be wound up not later than the end of the current month. As from June 1, collection of native customs duties must be discontinued. It is anticipated that the increase in revenues from the new Export Tariff will be sufficient to meet the loss resulting from the present abolition. But as a result of the closing of the native customs houses, it is feared that more than 1,000 men will be thrown out of employment. As a measure of relief, the authorities are contemplating to employ half of these men in the Maritime Customs, while the rest will have to seek work for themselves.

Road Building Making Progress in Shantung —Nine New Roads Planned

A *China Press* correspondent from Shantung under date May 6 reported that Shantung is making rapid strides in roadbuilding. The Chao Yuan county to the south of Hwanghsien has been mapped out and the program calls for the construction of nine new roads. A motor line is already running through the southern part of the district connecting Chefoo with Laichowfu. The new road from Lungkow to Tsingtao direct will be completed in the near future. Nearly 800 men are now working on road building in the county. If other counties measure up as well as Chao Yuan, the correspondent stated, there will soon be through communication from Lungkow to Tsingtao without using the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway. The topography of Chuan Yuan county is very rough and roads are very difficult to build at places. This has not deterred the progressive plans of the Chinese in the least and the Administration of the county is to be congratulated on its fine showing in the matter of road building.

Lunghua-Kiangwan Linked Upon Completion of Chungshan Highway

The Chungshan Highway, which links Lunghua and Kiangwan, measuring 13 miles in length, has been completed after intermittent work of almost six years and a through ride between the two picturesque points now becomes a matter of possibility. The road was first built in 1926 under the mayoralty of Dr. V. K. Ting, when Gen. Sun Chuan-fang was reiging supreme in Shanghai. Since that time, work has been steadily carried on and was brought to final completion early in this year. The road was well built with dirt surface, broad and lined up on both sides by trees now in beautiful leaf, which presents to the eyes a very pleasing sight. The road in its entire length traverses many interesting points, the most noted of which are, Lunghua Pagoda, the towers of the Siccawei Catholic Cathedral, the Greater China University Buildings, St. John's University, the Eliza Yates School and a number of new schools now under construction, the Soochow Creek with its picturesque boat life, and for the most parts, the lovely fields extending on both sides of the Highway, constitute a standing beautiful sight of this grand artery. At the Kiangwan terminus, the Highway is connected with the Ying Ziang Road, from which one can drive on the Woosung Road direct to the pleasant sea resort, Woosung. So with the completion of this Highway, through communication between the Lunghua Pagoda and the Woosung Forts is made possible and it is believed that many an excursionist in Shanghai will find the new road an excellent pleasure ride during week-end days.

Chiang Assures Delegates of Government's Attention to Railway Construction

Speaking at a reception in honor of the National Convention delegates from Szechuan, Sikong, Shensi, Sinkiang, Yunnan, Hupeh, Hunan and Weichow on May 14, President Chiang Kai-shek expressed his regrets that, owing to limited time, the question of railway construction in the North-west and South-west was not discussed in detail at the Convention. This, he said, would not minimize its importance, as the problem is of vital concern to national defence and for other political reasons. Accoding to General Chiang, it has been decided to begin construction of the Szechuan-Hankow Railway as soon as the Canton-Hankow Line is completed; the Yunnan-Canton Railway will be started after the completion of the Lung-hai line extensions. Plans for the two new Railways will be brought up at the forthcoming 5th Plenary Session of the Party Central Committees. He assured the delegates that they will not be disappointed and National railway construction will receive every attention of both the Party and the Government.

Bright Prospect for China's Foreign Trade Forecast by Manila Chinese

Dee C. Chuan, president of Dee C. Chuan & Co., lumber manufacturers and dealers in Philippine woods, in an article contributed to the *Shanghai Evening Post* on May 14, predicted an increase in China's foreign trade in the near future. He said that with the best outlook in years for permanent peace in China, he was looking forward to a great increase in the trade between China and other countries. With an increase of trade, China's buying power is bound to increase considerably and will necessarily stimulate exportations from the Philippines to China. There are many products of the Philippines which China needs and there are resources which can very well be imported by Manila. Hence, there is a solid basis for the establishment of a splendid trade between the two countries to the benefit of both. Up to date, the largest Chinese imports from the Phillippines are cigars, cigarettes, alcohol, sugar and lumber and with the union of Nanking and Manchuria and consequent political stability, these importations are bound to be increased and others may also be added to them. Mr. Chuan further stated that the prospects of the lumber trade between China and the Islands are most optimistic, while with the expansion of railroads in China, there is also a great market in China for railroad ties from the Philippines.

Peiping Selected as Scene of Grand Industrial Exposition in 1933

Peiping. the ancient Capital of China with its historical and picturesque surroundings, has been fittingly selected as the site of an International Industrial Exposition which is scheduled to be held in 1933, beginning from April 1, according to reports in Chinese newspapers in Shanghai. Plans are being made to raise a sum of $5,000,000 for the purpose, of which $1,500,000 will be spent for the collection of exhibits, including their transporation and insurance fees and the reception of foreign representatives during the two years of the fair. $2,000,000 will be alloted for the renovation and beautification of the Summer Palace, the three lake palaces and other historic sites. The remaining sum of $1,500,000 will be used for the repair of the Peiping Streets and construction of exhibit rooms. The Exposition will have 12 fairs, including those for agriculture and forestry, industries, mining, education, communications, mechanics, civil engineering, textile goods, arts, fishery, public health and medicine, revolutionary and historic relics. The centers of the Exhibition will be at the Temple of Heaven and the Temple of Agriculture. It is understood that as soon as the regulations governing the exposition are drafted by the preparatory committee, invitations will be issued by the National Government to the various countries to participate in the affair. It is expected that the scheme will encourage industrial development of China as well as revive the prosperity of the ancient Capital.

Shanghai and Tsingtao Customs Commissioners Change Places

Announcement was made last week that W. M. Myers, the Commissioner of Customs at Shanghai, and Lancelot H. Lawford, the Commissioner at Tsingtao, will exchange posts at the end of this month. Mr. Myers has been in the Customs service since 1904 and has served at Foochow, Swatow, Mengtsze, Harbin, Santuao and Wuhu. He came to Shanghai as Deputy Commissioner in 1925, and in 1928 was promoted Commissioner. His successor, L. H. Lawford, was formerly at the headquarters of the Salt Inspectorate here, whereafter he went to Tsingtao to take up the position of Commissioner there.

Medical Knowledge in China Is Debated at Geneva

The codification of medical knowledge and education in China was debated by the Health Committee of the League of National at Geneva May 7. The proposal of D. J. Heng Liu (China) and Mr. Miyajima (Japan) to form a commission of pharmaceutical research, composed of the representatives of national committees of Chinese, Japanese, Indian, European and American experts, was adopted. Regarding medical instruction in China, the Committee expressed a preference for a single central school dispensing the minimum standard of training with a single category.

St. Luke's Hospital Plans to Build Modern Premises

St. Luke's Hospital for Chinese in Shanghai has issued its sixty-fourth annual report. The Hospital in its present quarters is badly crowded and a new seven-story hospital to be located in Yangtszepoo Road is being planned. The Hospital owns the land where it is proposed to build the new hospital and has in hand a fund of Tls. 260,000 towards the new building, the estimated cost of which is Tls. 1,000,000. The report of the superintendent, Dr. A. W. Tucker, shows a decrease of 55 patients and 3,274 days of treatment given during 1930 as compared with figures for 1929. Even with this decrease the hospital ran 94.9% full for the year. The drop affected the medical and special services much more than the surgical service, which increased from 48.8% to 58.2% of the total service rendered.

Asia Realty Co. to Remodel "Sheng" Building

The Asia Realty Company has purchased the Sheng Building at 29 Szechuen Road and renamed it the "Szechuen Building." The building was completed in 1924 and was the property of Mr. Sheng, a son of the late Sheng Kung-pao. The building is eight stories in height and stands on a lot measuring 1.575 mow. The ground floor accommodation was designed for a bank, the offices there being sixteen feet in height, and containing special strong rooms both on the main floor and in the basement. For some time the Russian government "Dalbank" occupied this portion of the building, most of which is now rented by the Dairen Kisen Kaisha. The new owners will make various improvements. Two bungalows will be placed on the roof which will be converted into a roof garden.

JOINT NOTIFICATION

The Public is hereby notified that with the introduction of the New Export Tariff on the 1st June, 1931, Export Surtax will be abolished.

Liu Chi-wen,
Superintendent of Customs.

Custom House,
Shanghai, 15th May, 1931.

W. R. Myers,
Commissioner of Customs.

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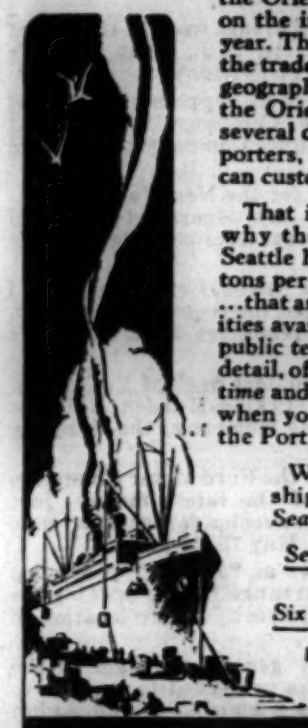

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In the March Issue:

1. The Conference on the People's Livelihood *by Jefferson D. H. Lamb.*
2. The Need for Peace Education in the west *by William Band*
3. Methods and Efforts to Advertise a City *by Tang Te-chen.*
4. The Press of China To-day *by Chou K'e-cheng.*
5. Youth, be Happy! *by Y. P. Mei.*

Men and Events

George Bronson Rea, publisher of the *Far Eastern Review*, returned to Shanghai last week from a business trip to Tokyo.

The death occurred in Shanghai last week at the age of 85 of Monseigneur Prosper Paris. S. J., at St Joseph's Church. Deceased was a native of Brittany.

Frank J. Courtney has been appointed general manager of the Crown China Company, Inc., general agents for the Crown Life Insurance Company of Toronto, Canada.

Victor Keen, correspondent for the New York *Herald-Tribune*, stationed in Shanghai, has departed for Canton where he plans to remain for several days investigating the political situation.

A recent telegram from New Haven, Conn., announced that Yale University has abolished the requirements for a study of Latin and Greek as requisites for a bachelor's degree in the Arts.

The death occurred in Tientsin, last week of Y.C. Tong, of the engineering staff of the Peking-Mukden Railway. Mr. Tong was formerly a leading member of the Nanyang College football team.

Bills Motors, Inc., agents for the Ford Motor Company, held a special demonstration of the latest models just arrived in Shanghai at their showrooms corner of Avenue Foch and Rue Cardinal Mercier, May 15, 16 and 17.

Joseph J. James, better known as "Jimmy," proceeded to Tsingtao end of last week to arrange for the opening for the summer of his branch at said port. A new location in Tsingtao has been secured.

Li Chung-kung, until lately general manager of the China Merchants S. N. Co., has proceeded to Anking to take up his new appointment as a member of the Anhui Provincial Government and Commissioner of Education.

General Munthe, who for more than a decade had been in charge of the training of the Chinese Constabulary (Pao An Tui) at Peiping, has resigned from his post, the reason given in the Chinese press being illness and advancing age.

The death occurred May 11 at Honolulu at the age of 72 of Lorrin A. Thurston, publisher of the *Honolulu Advertiser*. Deceased was born in Honolulu, being a son of one of the first New England missionaries to come to Hawaii.

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce will send a delegation to the Far East on a goodwill mission with the *President Hoover*, the new Dollar round-the world liner, due to arrive here September 18, after sailing from New York via Panama.

The basket ball match between the Liang Kiang Girls' School of Shanghai and the First Girls' Higher School of Kobe, was played at the Kobe Y.M.C.A. premises May 12 resulted in a victory for the Japanese team with the close score of 16 to 15.

George Kin Leung, the well-known Chinese dramatic critic of the Chinese drama, came down to Shanghai from Peiping last week and is remaining here for a short stay. Mr. Leung recently delivered a series of lectures on "The Chinese Drama To-day" in Peiping to large audiences.

L. Spellman, vice-president of the International Harvester Co., and Mrs. Spellman, and T. C. Plewman, for many years connected with the printing department of the United Church of Canada in Chengtu, and his family, departed from Shanghai May 13 by the s. s. *President Hayes*.

M. Weydenthal, the Polish representative, arrived at Nanking May 13 and called on Dr. Li Chin-lun, Political Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Sino-Polish Commercial Treaty having been ratified by the Polish Government, M. Weydenthal is arranging for the exchange of ratifications.

Mrs. Aimee Semple McPherson, the evangelist of Angelus Temple, Los Angeles, arrived back in the United States last week, after a tour round the world in the course of which she called at Shanghai. In an interview in Los Angles she described Shanghai and Mainla as very wicked cities.

The faculty of Tsing Hua University, the American endowed school in Peiping, resigned en bloc May 17 as a protest against the appointment of a new president by the Chinese government. A general school strike is threatening with the majority of the students sympathizing with the faculty.

At a meeting of the University of Michigan Alumni Association (Shanghai branch) held last week, Dr. John C. H. Wu, former president of the Shanghai Provisional Court. was elected president and Dr. D. S. Chen, vice-president. Sun Hsiao-kuang and Chen Sze-tu were elected secretary and treasurer, respectively.

According to a *Reuter's* telegram from Peiping on May 11, twenty thousand ounces of opium and other drugs were burned in a bonfire at the Tien An Men by order of the Peiping and Tientsin Garrison Headquarters. Gen. Chow Wen-ko was appointed special delegate to watch the burning, which attracted an interested crowd.

R. B. Nichols, of the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada, departed from Shanghai end of last week to join his wife and family, (including his four months-old son whom he has not seen,) in Los Angeles. Mrs. Nichols left here last January. They intend to return to Shanghai on the maiden voyage of the *President Hoover* in September.

The death occurred in England last week of T. H. U. Aldridge, former engineer-in-chief and general manager of the Shanghai Municipal Electricity Department and later vice-president and general manager of the Shanghai Power Co. The offices, showrooms and collecting depots of the Power Co. closed for half a day as a taken of respect to his memary.

The impeachment of Miao Pin, member of the Central Executive Committee and formerly Provincial Commissioner of Civil Affairs in Kiangsu, was requested last week by the Kiangsu delegates to the National People's Convention. Mr. Miao is accused of corruption and bribery, nepotism, corruption of the press and betrayal of Party comrades.

The Kiangsu Provincial Government has granted a reward of $1,000 to the members of the Kiangsu Water Police for their work in connection with the arrest of Tai Pao Ah-hsu, the notorious Tai-hu Lake pirate leader, and his two principal assistants. The trio were captured in Shanghai recently and later taken to Ching-shan where they were decapitated.

Chinese subjects lead the list of foreign residents in Japan, according to statistics published by the *Japan Advertiser*, they accounting for 80 percent of the total of 38,829. Residents of British nationality are the next most numerous group, followed by Americans, Russians and French. There is only one Persian, one New Zealander and one Jugoslavian in the list.

The Seiyukai (Major opposition party) convened a special investigation committee at Tokyo May 2 on Soviet and Chinese affairs, for the exchange of views on the extrality question and also regarding the present anti-Chiang Kai-shek movements in China. At the meeting two minor committees were appointed, one for Chinese affairs and the other for Soviet problems.

The International Silver Company New York has announced the production of a new sterling silverware, "Palladiants," which, it is claimed, will successfully resist tarnish under any known conditions. It is to be placed on the market within a few weeks. Every conceivable test has been tried and no substance has yet been found that will stain the bright sheen of "Palladiant," it is claimed.

Six submarines of the tenth division together with the U. S. S. *Canopus*, a mine layer, and the U. S. S. *Pigeon*, mother ship of the division, arrived in Shanghai during the week from Manila The *Canopus* had boiler trouble enroute and was towed into port by the *Pigeon* and a local tug. The *Canopus*, *Pigeon* and the *Pope* were sent to drydock in Shanghai, the last-mentioned with a damaged propellor shaft.

Three Russians who had failed to secure proper Chinese visas at Dairen prior to their departure for Shanghai were taken to the detention quarters of the Bureau of Public Safety May 10. The policy adopted in such cases by the Chinese authorities is that unless bonafide Russian residents in Shanghai are willing to stand guarantor for such improperly accredited visitors, they will be sent back to their point of debarkation.

Chi Pei Huo, a student at the Middle School, Wusih, who on previous occasions has contributed to the *Review*, in a recent communication emphasizes the need for China to promote agriculture, industry and commerce. He emphasizes the dignity of manual labor, but at the same time points out that labor must be treated fairly. He particularly stresses the need for better educational facilities for the laboring classes.

Sir Victor Sassoon departed from Shanghai for Bombay May 19.

The Nanking Government has decided to remit $600,000 immediately for famine relief in Shensi.

Y. W. Wong, general manager of the Commercial Press, has been appointed Chinese member of the S. M. C. Library Committee.

Rear Admiral George R. Clark, U. S. A. retired, and Mrs. Clark passed through Shanghai during the week on their way to Manila.

Chang Hu, Minister of Finance in the former Peking Government, was arrested in Nanking last week in connection with a debt case.

One of the three Butterfield and Swire godowns at Amoy was completely destroyed by fire May 19. The loss is estimated at $400,000.

Shanghai Chapter U. D. Order of the Eastern Star, will hold a dance and supper in the American Masonic Temple, Saturday evening, May 23, at 9 o'clock.

The will of Walter A Strong, owner of the *Chicago Daily News* filed for probate in Chicago May 14, expresses a preference that the paper should be sold to the employees.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd E. Ellis of Seattle arrived in Shanghai during the week and will later proceed to to Hongkong and Manila. Mr. Ellis is a member of the firm of Messrs. Wilbur & Ellis.

Mildred S. Wood was plaintiff in the British Supreme Court at Shanghai May 19 against Dr. A. C. Bryson, claiming damages of $1,000 and to recover possession of premises at 64 and 64a Route Ghisi. Judge Grain adjourned the case.

Mrs. Maryin Brophy, wife of Glenn Warren Brophy, aviator of the L. E. Gale Company, who lost his life in an attempted flight from Shanghai to Manila, departed from Shanghai May 20 for the United States.

A fire which broke out in the Analytical Department of the Public Health Bureau of Greater Nanking May 15 destroyed several garages in the department. The Central University of Political Science, adjoining the department, was not damaged.

The 22nd annual meeting of the General Motors Corporation was held in Wilmington, Delaware, Tuesday, May 5. The report issued by the directors showed that the net earnings for the year 1930 were $141,616,131, as against $248,282,268 for the year 1929.

The Japanese press states that Tokyo physicians, members of the association of graduate medical practitioners of the Japanese capital, have decided to oppose the birth control movement and shortly will present a memorial to the government to that effect.

Philip Wolfe, of the Canadian grain export firm of James Richardson & Son, Ltd., passed through Shanghai on May 13, bound for Hongkong. He will return to Shanghai by the *Empress of Japan* May 25 and remain for two weeks to study the local wheat situation.

The cornerstone of the new headquarters building of the Y. W. C. A. of China was scheduled to be laid at 18-20 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai, on Friday, May 22 at 4 p.m. Invitations were issued by Mrs. C. C. Chen, chairman of the National Committee of the Y. W. C. A.

M. H. Carton de Wiart, the Belgian Legation's representative in Nanking and Shanghai, arrived here May 18 and will be stationed in Shanghai and Nanking for the next few weeks. He will then return to Peiping to resume his duties as Secretary of the Belgian Legation.

The British cruiser *Suffolk* departed from Shanghai for Yangtze ports during the week, first going to Hankow. The *Suffolk's* place at the British Naval Buoy has been taken by H. W. S. *Caradoc*, which spent the winter at Hankow and arrived from that port several days previously.

As a tribute to President Chiang Kai-shek, the Panchen Lama is reported to have presented 100 Mongolian steeds to the National Government for army service. The horses are now in Mongolia and instructions have been issued by the Panchen Lama to have them transported to Nanking immediately by way of Manchuria and the Tientsin-Pukow Railway.

Roy C. Bennett, managing editor of the *Manila Bulletin*, and Miss Margaret Wilson of Madison, Wisconsin, are to be married at the home of Miss Wilson's parents at Hanover, Indiana early in June, according to reports received in Shanghai this week. Mr. Bennett is now at home on leave. Miss Wilson was formerly employed as a teacher in the Philippines.

(Continued on page 438)

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

MARY BAKER BATTERTON,
Plaintiff.
vs.
BENJAMIN ALFRED BATTERTON,
Defendant.

Cause No. 3349
Civil No. 1486
ORDER.
Filed at Shanghai, China, this 15th day of April, 1931.
L. T. KENAKE
Asst. Clerk.

ORDER.

The object of this suit is the dissolution of the bonds of matrimony between the parties hereto.

WHEREAS Plaintiff herein by her attorneys, on the 15th day of April, 1931, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service of summons upon the Defendant herein; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 15th day of April, 1931, the summons for the Defendant was returned by the Marshal of the United States Court for China "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on th 15th day of April, 1931, Mary Baker Batterton, the Plaintiff herein, filed an affidavit to the effect that the Defendant herein was not residing in the Republic of China nor has he been within the jurisdiction of this Court during the last six months previous to the 16th day of April, 1931.

NOW, THEREFORE it is this 15th day of April 1931, ORDERED that service upon the Defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the "China Weekly Review" a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the Defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Defendant Cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 2nd day of may, 1931, the day of the last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in cause of default.

BY THE COURT

Milton D. Purdy
Judge

In the United States Court for China

MARGARET VIOLET KILLA,
Plaintiff,
vs.
CLARENCE ANTHONY KILLA,
Defendant.

Cause No. 3357
Civil No. 1490
ORDER
Filed at Shanghai, China, May 11, 1931.
JAMES M. HOWES
Clerk.

ORDER

The object of this suit is an action for divorce:

WHEREAS plaintiff herein, by her attorneys, has this 8th day of May 1931, made application for the substitution of publication, for personal service upon the Defendant herein; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 8th day of May 1931, the summons for the defendant was returned by the Marshal of the United States Court for China "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court": and

WHEREAS it appears from the files in this case that on the 8th day of May 1931, MARGARET VIOLET KILLA, the plaintiff herein, filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant does not now reside in China nor has he resided therein since 1930 and that his last known address to her was, 395 Cambridge Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis., U.S.A.

NOW THEREFORE, it is this 11th day of May 1931, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the "China Weekly Review" a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holiday, occuring after the 30th day of May, 1931, the day of last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

Dated at Shanghai, China,
May 11th, 1931,

BY THE COURT

MILTON D. PURDY
Judge.

New Books of Interest in the Far East

The Tall Swede of Urga

"Larsen, Duke of Mongolia," Little, Brown and Company Boston. 296 pp.

Several years ago a tall Swede in Urga was called to the Palace of the Living Buddha, Emperor of Mongolia, and created a Mongol Duke with full right equal to those of a son of a Mongol Prince. That honor surprised Franz August Larsen but none the less it was well deserved.

The Living Buddha is no more. He is dead; and Chinese, White Russians and Red Russians have successively ruled in Urga. There is no longer a Mongolian Empire. Inner Mongolia alone retains its ancient system of government where descendants of the great Khans still rule their principalities, still exercise judiciously and well their power of life and death among a generous-hearted, simple, people who in the twentieth century abide by the laws that were formd by Genghis Khan after he had fought for his birth-right and laid the foundations of the greatest empire the world has ever known.

Though change is slowly working its will in Mongolia many of her characteristics remain and of white men, or any men but Mongols, there is no one who knows more of what is left of Genghis Khan's fabulous kingdom than Franz August Larsen, friend to Mongol camel drivers, friend, adviser and equal of Princes of Mongolia.

Yesterday, as time goes in Mongolia, I was in Kalgan, in the home of Duke Larsen. Physically as well as spiritually he belongs to the wide open grasslands of Mongolia, his tremendous physique dwarfs a room. I found him still, after nearly 40 years in Mongolia, the keen, fascinated observer that arrived in Mongolia at the age of 23 from his native Sweden, and I heard from his lips some of the material that makes up this book, one of the most interesting and fascinating that has come out of the Far East in many years.

When I first arrived in China (in Hongkong) I heard of Larsen. I overheard it said that this person had been wiring from the land of the Khans that so many race ponies would be available in Hongkong by a given date. It was fabulous that communication with Inner Asia was so simple. Later I was to enter the hospitable door of his home on the edge of Mongolia and hear from his lips stories of how in past years he had been able to supply all the ports of China with their race ponies.

Young Larsen knew every water hole on the 900 mile trek between Urga and Kalgan and had taken herds of ponies 600 strong between these places and lost not more than half a dozen in the process.

It is all very well directing a man to Nanking Road but can you imagine a man directing you to Chinese Turkestan, to Urga, to Ulliasutai, the Taklamakan desert and a few other romantic-sounding places in Inner Asia? Larsen will do it for you and, if you desire, will prepare you a camel caravan and take you there and moreover, bring you back. I remember admiring a rug in his house and as casually as one might say, I bought it in Szechuen Road, he said, "Yes, I brought that from Chinese Turkestan."

To Duke Larsen it has been granted to live the most romantic life imaginable. In his book he has produced a work that is brilliant and unique. Forty years is a long time to give to a strange country and there is much to be learned in that period. Not forty years in a treaty port remember, but forty years travelling a country by horse and camel and motor car living in a tent or a Mongol yurt, eating the mutton and cheese and drinking the mare's milk which enabled Genghis Khan's warriors to gallop across Asia and half Europe to defeat rested armies on arrival which still is the diet of the Mongol.

It is a magnificent book and covers a wide field. Would you like to read of a country where hereditary descendents of the great Khans still rule, where twelfth century laws still prevail, where a third of the population is in the priesthood, where money is nearly useless and wealth exists only in horses, cattle, flocks and camels, where summer rains produce grass and spring flowers overnight in the desert lands, where Roy Chapman Andrews gathered dinosaur eggs, where mad Baron Ungern Sternberg raped and slew, where children ride before they can walk, where a single storm has produced a river in the course of a day sweeping yurts, cattle horses and people to their deaths in its mad course across the plateau, where a Christian missionery worked for ten years and then had to confess he had made not a single convert.

If you do, waste no time in buying "Larsen, Duke of Mongolia." It will hold you spell-bound.

But not all of forty years in Mongolia is between these covers. There is much more that can be written and that ought to be written. Mongolia in the present century is almost a closed book. Here Larsen opens a few pages and gives us glimpses of a wonderful people and a fascinating country. Perhops Nora Waln, who had a good deal to do with the preparation of this book, can persuade the Duke to give us more. He would be more than welcome.

E. S. K.

Reminiscences of Opie Read

"I Remember," by Opie Read. New York: Richard R. Smith, Inc.

For those who like musing retrospect and rambling anecdotage, "I Remember" offers a pleasant hour or two of informal acquaintance with the author and some of the blither gentlemen of the press back in the pre-journalism school days, when, before aspiring to a by-line, one learned the rudiments of punctuation and spelling from the vantage point of a printer's devil. And in those days a printer's devil was a person totally devoid of conceit who worked at a hand-setting type machine twelve and fourteen hours at a stretch for three dollars a week.

Shortly after the Civil War, Opie Read, rebellious at the prospect of becoming a farmer, left his home outside of Nashville, Tennessee, to become a typesetter on a small country newpaper. From then on, be was successively reporter, editor of a short-lived newpaper whose one edition was published in a side-tracked box car, hack writer, columnist, author of the pleasantly unprofound "A Kentucky Colonel" and "Jucklins," Republican campaigner and Chautauqua lecturer.

In writing these recollections, however, the author has not proved the usual autobiographer; rather, in his own words, "I am simply the prompter: others are the actors." Thus the greater part of the book is devoted to amusing yarns about his friends, Mark Hanna, Eugene Field, Mark Twain, Chauncey Depew, Clarence Darrow, Glenn Frank, Jerome K. Jerome, Theodore Roosevelt, Congressman of Mann Act fame, Henry J. Allen, George Ade, Peter Finley Dunne, Israel Zangwell, Grover Cleveland Frank Crane and a host of others. E. S. K.

Irwin-Gandhi Agreement a Delusion, Says British Conservative

In a debate London May 13 on the India Office vote in the House of Commons Sir Philip Cunliffe Lister (Conservative) drew attention to the serious effect of the boycott and picketing in India on British trade. He declared that not only was the Irwin-Gandhi agreement not being carried out in the letter, but no attempt was being made to carry it out and the socalled truce was a delusion.

Sir Herbert Samuel (Liberal) said the most important cause of the collapse of Lancashire trade had undoubtedly been the Indian tariff duties and the Indian boycott.

Wedgwood Benn, secretary for India, in reply, said in some quarters it was wrongly imagined that the difficulties through which Lancashire was passing were solely due to political causes mishandled in India, but it must be remembered that in the last ten years the whole of British export trade had suffered a severe decline.

Dealing with the Irwin-Gandhi conversations, he pointed out that the Government of India were encouraging Indian industry. The salvation of India's huge agricultural population lay in the encouragement of village industries. The economic value to India of this movement was not fully appreciated in England, he said, but if the economic position of India could be improved the Lancashire cloth trade would benefit.

The total demand for cotton goods in India was nearly four million yards and as the production of Indian mills was only two and a half million yards there was a big margin which would have to be filled from external sources, particularly as the demand for better quality goods increased, he added.

German and American Legations to Move to Nanking

A Nanking telegram states that the German Legation is likely to be the first foreign legation to remove to the Capital from Peiping.

Kuo Min learns that a house near Wutaishan has been secured as the quarters for the German Legation. All records and documents of the Legation at Peiping will be transferred to Nanking before June 1.

It is also stated that Nelson T. Johnson, the American Minister, has already arranged for the purchase of a plot of land near the Central Party Headquarters in Tingchiachiao for the site of the new American Legation building.

Senator Johnson Favors Independence for Philippines

In San Francisco May 7, Senator Hiram Johnson from California, in an address in which he dealt largely with the matter of Filipino immigration into the United States, declared that at the next session of Congress he will vote in favor of independence for the Philippine Islands. "The pacifists have rendered the American navy incapable of defending the Philippine Islands," Senator Johnson said in advancing his reason for deciding to vote in favor of Filipino freedom. Senator Johnson said he favors the restriction of immigration of Filipinos into the United States as well as the restriction of immigration of Americans into the Philippine Islands.

Britain Gives a Hint to Soviet Russia

Answering Sir Austen Chamberlain, who called attention to the published plans of the Communist International and the Red Trade Union International for fomenting a revolution in Great Britain and India, the Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, stated in the House of Commons May 14 that these reports and similar things were all being very carefully watched in order that action might be taken if it was deemed expedient.

The Government, he added, would not tolerate any interference in internal affairs by these bodies, either in Britain or in any other part of the Empire.

British Gunboat Launched at Chinese Government Dockyard

The launching took place at the Chinese government owned Kiagnan Dock in Shanghai May 18 of the British gunboat *Falcon*. This was the first time that a British gunboat has been launched at a Chinese government dockyard. The gunboat was first erected at the Yarrow works in Glasgow, then dismantled, and the parts sent out to the Kiangnan Dock for re-erection and fitting out. Mrs. J.F. Brenan, wife of the British Consul General, performed the christening ceremony. Capt. T. F. Chen was in charge of the ceremony in the absence of Admiral Chen Shao-kuan.

Dispute Between China and Japan Over Sea-Grass Gathering

The island of Paratus in South China waters was the scene of an incident recently which is requiring the diplomacy of China and Japan to settle. The products of said island, mostly sea grass, are controlled by concessionaires. Japanese sea grass gatherers were admittedly gathering such grass, but a dispute arose as to where they were actually getting it. The Japanese claim that they were taking it from a rock out in the ocean beyond the territorial waters of China. At any rate Chinese vessels chased the launch of the Japanese grass gatherers, and made three of them prisoners.

Model Villages for Disabled Soldiers

A laudable project has been initiated by Commander-in-Chief Chiang Kai-shek and other ranking military leaders for the establishment of modern labor villages for disabled soldiers. It is estimated that an area of 500 mow will be devoted for the scheme, which is to cost one million dollars. This amount will be raised by contributions to be solicited by the various army commanders. The National Government will be responsible for the balance should the contributions fail to reach the mark. According to the plans, ten villages will be established, two of which will be completed within this year. The site of these villages will be near the Sun Yat-sen Mausoleum and Tangshan.

The CHINESE NATION

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May 20, 1931.

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MEN AND EVENTS

(*Continued from page 435*)

Ma Chao-chun has been appointed special deputy of the National Government to inspect labor conditions in Europe and America. Mr. Ma is a member of the Central Executive Committee and concurrently Director of the Training Department of the Central Party Headquarters.

T. Funatsu, director-general of the Japanese Cotton Mill Owners Association of China, and M. Yonesato, director of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, have proceeded to Japan to attend the National Industrial Conference of Japan as delegates of the local Japanese merchants and industrialists.

Chou Tai-wen, who was appointed Mayor of Peiping Municipality some time ago by the National Government, will assume his new post on June 1, according to information emanating from official sources. Mr. Chou is now recuperating from his recent illness at the Summer Palace in Peiping.

Reports from Kokonor state that the "Living Buddha" of that province, Ku-fang-tan-sin-li-tu, is on his way to Nanking. He is bringing with him a letter from the heads of the 61 temples under his jurisdiction pledging support to the National Government. He is due to arrive in Nanking early in June.

The Rev. Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, president of St. John's University since 1888, addressed the members the American UniversityClub on "Some Reflections of an Educator in China," at their regular monthly tiffin meeting held May 20 at Ladow's Tavern, Shanghai. Dr. Pott will shortly proceed to the United States on leave.

Three hundred persons, including some Chinese, made a demonstration at Battery, N. Y. Park, May 15, against the deportation of Tao Hsuan-li, a Chinese student whom the immigration authorities accused of having made Communist speeches. Police reserves were called out and used their clubs freely in dispersing the demonstrators.

The Katakura Silk Yarn Spinning Co. made a contract in New York during the week for the sale of silk yarn to Jerry & Co. to the amount of 25,000 packages valued at Yen 8,000,000, including new crops. This is regarded as the biggest transaction of Japanese silk yarn in New York since the inauguration of the silk exchange in New York.

Thomas Withers, a member of the Staff at the Naval War College, has been ordered to the command of the South China Patrol of the United States Asiatic Fleet. Captain Withers will succeed the late Captain Aubrey Shoup. It is expected that Captain Withers will arrive in Shanghai aboard the steamship *President Polk* on July 25.

A telegram from Batavia states that the British Tobacco Company has decided drastically to economize in its Java factories. The Sourabaya factory will be closed, resulting in the dismissal of 2,000 natives, while the construction of the proposed Samarang factory will be suspended. The Batavia distribution branch, however, remains unchanged.

Judge Loo decided in the District Court in Shanghai last week, when the case came up of a Chinese woman being prosecuted for beating her sister with a heavy wooden club, that a girl 12 years old had no capacity to sue, and dismissed the case. The Judge, however, ordered the accused to furnish shop security to ensure her appearance in court in future if required.

Douglas Parmentier, former president of the American publishing house, Harper and Brothers, arrived in Shanghai this week on a trip around the world, having previously visited in India, Straits Settlements and South China. After several weeks in Central and North China, Mr. Parmentier plans to return to the United States by way of Russia. He is staying at the Cathay Hotel.

The Chartered Institution of Civil Engineers was organized at a meeting held at the Shanghai Club May 15. Colonel M. H. Logan presided. The Committee chosen included Colonel Logan, Dr. H. Chatley, I. Tuxford and F. Gill, corporate members, and J. W. C. Chun and N.W.B. Clark, associate members. A. H. Martin was elected student member and H. Stringer was named secretary. Addresses were made by Colonel Logan and Mr. Gill, the latter stressing the engineer's importance in world politics.

Dr. Charles F. Johnson, medical missionary connected with the American Presbyterian Board and stationed at Tsinan, Shantung, died on May 12, death being due to heart trouble. Dr. Johnson arrived in China in 1889 and was previously stationed at Ichowfu before being transferred to Tsinan. He was 73 years of age at the time of his death and is survived by his wife and three children, Mrs. Eric Clark of Shanghai, Mrs. Scott S. Corbett of Portland, Ore., and Dr. Hosmer Johnson of Weihsien, Shantung.

Who's Who in China

Z. K. Zia, author and editor; born in Hangchow, Chekiang, April 15th, 1895; graduated from Soochow University with B.A. degree in 1917; Auburn Seminary, Auburn, N. Y. in 1921; Boston University, Boston, Mass. with M.A. degree in 1922; taught in Nanking Seminary, Nanking,1922-23; taught in Soochow University Comparative Law School, 1923-24; editor of the *Young People's Friend*, a Monthly 1924-26; joined the Christian Literature Society on June first, 1926, and is still connected with the said Society as one of the secretaries; Author of the following books:—The Confucian Civilization (in English); How to Improve Your Style and Other Essays (in English); Hints on the Improvement of English (in English); My American Sketches (in Chinese); A Short Study of Religions (in Chinese); A Short Study of Ethics; A Short Study of Civics and Sociology; A Short Study of Life's Practical Philosophy; A Short Study of Civilization; A Short Study of Western Philosophers, partly based on Will Durant's The Story of Philosophy; Ethical Readers (five readers have been published up to the present); A Chinese English Dictionary for Chinese Students; A Short Study of Education in the Christian Home; A Short Life of Jesus; Henry Ford; Edison; St. Francis of Assisi; The Fables of the World; My Ideal People, an original story for the development of children's character; A First Book of Religious Education; Principles of Modern Preaching based on Dr. A.S. Hoyt's works etc; Translator of more than twenty books such as the Christ of the Indian Road, Christ at the Round Table both by E. Stanely Jones, Ruskin's The King of the Golden River; Dicken's The Christmas Carol, Henry van Dyke's The Other Wise Man, (all in Chinese); address: Christain Literature Society, Shanghai.

謝頌羔
Z. K. Zia (Hsieh Sung-kao)

Japanese Chimney Sitter Helps to Win Strike

A Japanese named Hiroshi Chiba, a workman at the Japan Dyeing and Weaving Company in Tokyo will go down in history as the champion chimney sitter of all time. The employees of said firm went on strike the beginning of this month and Chiba conceived the idea of securing public sympathy for the strikers by climbing to the top of the Company's chimney stack and remaining there until the Company made concessions to the workers. Chiba faithfully braved the elements and kept to his intention of staying up in the air, buffeted by wind and rain, until the strike came to an end in the men's favor. Other employees of the Company also went on a hunger strike. After a fortnight's demonstrating the men won most of their points and an agreement was signed. Signals were then sent up to Chiba to have him come down from his lofty perch, but he refused to do so until the signed agreement was sent up for his inspection. *Reuter* in reporting the incident spoke of Chiba wanting to be satisfied there was no "catch" in the agreement and one of the Shanghai daily newspapers used the sub-title, "Like the Man from Missouri." He thereupon allowed himself to be lowered in a basket and tackle, after having kept vigil for two weeks. A huge crowd gathered to see Chiba descend and he received an ovation when he again touched the ground. Chiba was found to be in a critical physical condition and was carried to the Keio University hospital in Tokyo. Several other industrial disputes in Japan recently also resulted in the employees gaining their point by going on hunger strikes.

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MANIFESTO ISSUED ON ABROGATION OF UNEQUAL TREATIES

(Continued from page 421)

The foregoing decisions are designed not only to safeguard the existence of the Chinese race but also to remove a serious hindrance to international peace as well as a blot on the escutcheon of modern civilization. The National People's Convention are confident that all the nations of the world will clearly understand such a manifestation of the Chinese people's firmness and determination. The National People's Convention are also confident that the entire Chinese people will unanimously support such decisions, regardless of any obstacles or sacrifices.—*Kuo Min.*

COMPLETE TEXT OF CHINA'S PROVISIONAL CONSTITUTION

(Continued from page 423)

Chapter 8.—Annex

Article 84.—All laws which are in conflict with this *Yueh Fa* (Provisional Constitution) shall null and void.

Article 85.—The power of interpreting this *Yueh Fa* shall be exercised by the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang of China.

Article 86.—A draft of the (Permanent) Constitution *(Hsien-Fa)* shall be prepared by the Legislative Yuan on the basis of the "Outline of National Reconstruction" as well as the achievements during the Political Tutelage and Constitution Periods. The said draft shall be duly made known to the people at large in preparation for its adoption and enforcement at the opportune moment.

Article 87.—When a majority of the provinces in the country reach the period of Constitutionalism—that is, when District Autonomy has been completely instituted throughout each of such provinces—then the National Government shall immediately summon a National People's Congress *(Kuo-Min-Ta-Hui)* to decide upon the adoption and promulgation of the *Hsien Fa* (Permanent Constitution).

Article 88.—The present *Yueh Fa* (Provisional Constitution) shall be enacted by the National People's Convention *(Kuo-Min-Hui-I)* and forwarded to the National Government for promulgation.

Article 89.—The present *Yueh Fa* shall come into force from the date of promulgation.

Large Areas of Land in Hupeh and Kiangsi Under Water

A Kiukiang dispatch dated May 12 stated that the Nanchang-Fengsheng region, covering a territory of approximately 200 mow, has been completely inundated as the result of the overflowing of the Chi and the Kan rivers. The two rivers have been steadily rising during the past three weeks brought about by an unusually heavy rainfall. In the lowest levels, many houses have been submerged, while in practically all of the affected area the people have had to evacuate their homes. Another dispatch from Hankow stated that a portion of the town of Chishi in eastern Hupeh on the bank of the Yangtse is under water and there is no sign of the waters receding. Many people are homeless and the provincial authorities have been appealed to for assistance in giving them relief

Chinese Press for Reorganization of French Mixed Court

The Foreign Office at Nanking recently sent a telegram to the French Legation urging that it send delegates to open negotiations for the reorganization of the French Mixed Court in Shanghai. According to a recent report in the Chinese press the Chinese Government proposes that the Shanghai French Mixed Court premises be purchased by the Chinese Government and that the Court be reorganized into a Chinese district court on lines similar to the agreement regarding the reorganization of the former Shanghai Provisional Court and that, after its reorganization, the Court shall be under the jurisdiction of the Second Branch of the Kiangsu Provincial High Court which is now the appeal court of the Shanghai Special Area District Court; the judicial police rights of the French Concession are to be placed on the same basis as those of the International Settlement and all appeal cases in the reorganized French Mixed Court are to be handled in accordance with those of the Shanghai Special Area District Court; also the prisons in the French Concession are likewise to be controlled on lines similar to those under the Provisional Court Reorganization Agreement.

SOME SIDELIGHTS ON THE FIRST NATIONAL PEOPLE'S CONVENTION

(Continued from page 420)

respectively in support of peace and unification, and warning General Chen Chi-tang. The telegrams were unanimously approved.

An Admonition to Canton

When the session was drawing near to its close, an emergency proposal was submitted by Tseng Tsi-kwan and a number of other delegates recommending that two separate telegrams be dispatched by the National People's Convention (a) to the military comrades in Kwangtung making it clear to them what is right and what is wrong, and (b) to the people of Kwangtung expressing the hope that they will heartily support national peace and unification and will not allow themselves to become mere tools of a group of treacherous politicians.

After some discussion, the Convention passed a resolution adopting the proposal and entrusting the drafting of the said telegrams to the Presidium.

The session adjourned at 12 noon.

Nanking, May 16.—The eighth and final general session of the National People's Convention was held today under the chairmanship of President Tai Chi-tao, 463 delegates and 60 observers were present.

The following resolutions were adopted:

1. That the Convention's declaration regarding the national acceptance of Dr. Sun's bequeathed teachings, being a necessary part of the Manifesto to be issued by the National People's Convention, should be incorporated therein.

2. That the reports of the various Investigation Committees be adopted.

Emergency Proposals

The following six emergency proposals were also adopted:

1. That the suggestions advanced by President Chiang Kai-shek regarding Opium-suppression be approved.

2. That the National Government appropriate $50,000 for the erection of a bronze statue of the late Leader, Dr. Sun in front of the auditorium building (where the Convention has been held.)

3. That a stone tablet be erected in memory of the National People's Convention bearing the complete text of the *Yuch Fa* (Provisional Constitution) and the names of the delegates to the Convention.

4. That a vote of appreciation and encouragement be extended to President Chiang Kai-shek.

5. That memorial medals be presented to Commander-in Chief Chiang Kai-shek and Vice-Commander-in-Chief Chang Hsuehliang.

6. That the National Government adopt a National Anthem at an early date, and that, in the meanwhile, the Party hymn shall serve as the National Anthem.

Before the conclusion of the session the Secretariat reported the completion of the drafts of the telegrams to be addressed to the military commanders and people of Kwangtung, which were then adopted.

Nanking, May 16.—A Grand Military Review in honor of the delegates to the National People's Convention was held here this morning at 9 o'clock. Nearly ten thousand troops participated.

Commander-in-Chief Chiang Kai-shek and Vice-Commander-in-Chief Chang Hsueh-liang were present at the saluting station.

The foreign diplomatic body represented at the ceremony included Nelson Johnson, American Minister; M. Wilden, French Ministor; M. Hultman, Swedish Minister; Mr. Shigemitsu, Japanese Charge d'Affaires; Mr. Tanaka, former Japanese Ambassador to Moscow; and members of the British, American and Japanese consular staff.

The weather was perfect. The execution of the various troop movements was smoothly carried out, the soldiers showing an excellent bearing. Improved military equipment including baby tanks formed part of the review which was gonerally highly commended.

Nanking, May 16.—President and Madame Chiang Kai-shek and General and Madame Chang Hsueh-liang were hosts to the delegates of the National People's Convention this evening at the new building of the Military Officers' Moral Endeavor Asssociation. 450 delegates including ten ladies attended, as well as the Panchan Lama and the Government and Party leaders and their wives. President Chiang Kai-shek urged the delegates to join the Kuomintang since the whole nation now accepts Dr. Sun Yat-sen's writings as the basis.

Manifesto of National People's Convention

Nanking, May 17.—The Manifesto of the National People's Convention was adopted this morning at the closing ceremony. Following is a translation.

The history of Chinese civilization is more than four thousand years old. It reached its zenith in the Han and Tang dynasties, and it suffered gradual decline during the Sung, Yuan and Ming dynasties. The collapse of the Chinese civilization, already growing senile, was hastened by centuries of misrule. Its final debacle came at the end of the Tsing dynasty, when it was compelled to face the impact of Western civilization, a civilization at once virile and aggressive, armed with science and backed up by tremendous industrial resources. China was almost reduced to a semi-colonial state, yet the Chinese people did not realize the critical situation.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, realizing the imminent peril of the Chinese race, led the National People's Revolution, fought for forty years against reactionary forces with one thought, namely, the Reconstruction of China on the basis of the Three People's Principles. His task was uncompleted even with the overthrow of the Manchu Government as the Militarists in league with the Imperialists furnished further obstacles to the successful conclusion of the National Revolution. After the death of Dr. Sun, the Nationalist Government in Canton launched the Northern Expedition against the Militarists with the mission to save China through peace and unity. It is upon the successful fulfilment of this mission after years of bitter fighting, that the convocation of the National People's Convention was possible to deliberate on ways and masns to solve the problems of national unity and reconstruction. This Convention, which opened on May 5th and closed on May 17th, as a result of their careful deliberations, hereby declare the following to the people of China as the only ways for them to achieve national unity and regeneration.

The sufferings of mankind are caused chiefly by (a) wars for racial ascendency, (b) wars for political authority and (c) wars for economic power. The Three People's principles are designed to obviate such conflicts, as the principle of Nationalism advocates equal opportunity in racial development; the principle of Democracy gives the political right to the people and the governing power to the Government, thereby removing the basic cause of tyrannical rule; and the principle of People's Livelihood advocates the equitable distribution of wealth, minimizing thereby economic inequality. This teaching of Dr. Sun together with his plans and principles of National Reconstruction, which outline the procedure by which the Three People's Principles may be carried out, this Convention accept without reservation and at the same time enjoin the Chinese people to co-operate wholeheartedly with the National Government for its early realization.

As pointed out by Dr. Sun, the Chinese people, having submitted to centuries of autocratic rule, have lost their capacity for self-government. They must first, therefore, go through a period of political tutelage. It is with this in mind that this Convention devoted particular attention to the framing of the *Yuch Fa* (Provisional Constitution). The *Yuch Fa*, which will be promulgated by the National Government, contains eight Chapters, eighty-nine Articles, defining the rights and duties of the people, conditions governing the people's livelihood and the people's education, the division of power between the Central and Local Governments, the organization of the Government. etc., the most important being the Chapter on Essentials of Political Tutelage, which outlines the procedure by which Constitutional Government is to be achieved and defines the duties and rights of the Party and the Government during this period. The Government and the people must pledge themselves mutually to observe the *Yuch Fa* strictly as, in the period of Political Tutelage, it is the Fundamental Law of the Land.

The Unequal Treaties have ever been shackles impinging on our sovereign rights and crippling the normal development of our economic life. The autocratic government of the day was either compelled by armed intimidation or inveigled into concluding treaties which became instruments investing the beneficiaries with unilateral rights and privileges. The Chinese people, guided by Dr. Sun, during the past few decades feeling the increasing irksomeness of these unequal treaties, have dedicated themselves with added determination to the task of their abolition. To this end this Convention have passed resolutions that the Chinese people will not recognize all past unequal treaties imposed by the Powers on China, and that the National Government shall in conformity with Dr. Sun's testamentary injunction achieve, with the least possible delay, China's equality and independence in the family of nations. The Chinese people are hereby enjoined to support the Government with firmness and determination for the

immediate abolition of the unequal treaties.

The obstacles to the people's National Revolution were hitherto Imperialism and its ally, Militarism. A new foreign menace has arisen in their wake, namely Communism. Under the direction of the Third Internationale, its operations for the past few years has devastated more than three hundred *Hsien* (Districts) in the provinces of Hunan, Hupeh and Kiangsi. The economy of these provinces has been totally destroyed and their peoples have been subjected to untold misery. If this scourge should be allowed to spread, not only the life of the nation but the very existence of the Chinese race would be endangered. The Government has sent the flower of its army to Hupeh and Kiangsi in order to stamp out this scourge within the shortest period but its efforts would of necessity be futile if the people should be grudging in their co-operation. This Convention hereby enjoin the people to stand together as one man in supporting the Government in carrying out its anti-Communist campaign.

The Government has been compelled to resort to arms during the past few years to quell dangerous revolts aiming at the disruption of national peace and unity. It has had at the same time to carry out its duties as a Government in conducting foreign affairs, administering finance, and supervising education and reconstruction work. While it has not been entirely successful in carrying out its full program, yet its indefatigable efforts and dauntless spirit had won the sincere commendation of this Convention. This Convention hereby exhort the Government to continue in this commendable spirit to guide the people during this period of transition to the final achievement of genuine democracy. This Convention hereby also enjoin the people to lend their full and wholehearted support to the Government whenever its authority is challenged in its endeavor to maintain national peace and unity.

The solution of the problem of the People's Livelihood can only be obtained by way of industrial reconstruction. Yet the problem of industrial reconstruction is in itself most complicated and its successful solution depends much upon 'first things coming first' and first attention to what can be first accomplished. This Convention have incorporated into the *Yueh Fa* (Provisional Constitution) the principles underlying national industrial reconstruction as outlined by Dr. Sun, and we sincerely enjoin the Government to concentrate its energy and resources in the work of reconstruction, such as the development of rural economy, the development of mines, river and harbor conservancy, the reclamation of waste land, road-building, navigation, aviation and the development of all descriptions of industrial enterprises.—Kuo Min.

Convention Pays Tribute to President Chiang Kai-shek

Nanking, May 18.—The closing ceremony of the National People's Convention was held at 8.30 o'clock this morning under the chairmanship of Chou Tso-min.

The text of the resolution commending President Chiang Kai-shek was adopted with acclamation.

Acclaiming the greatness of his services to the country, the National People's Convention paid a glowing trifute to President Chiang Kai-shek. In accordance with an emergency resolution passed at the 8th and final regular session of the Convention, the text of the commendation was read at the closing ceremony today and unanimously adopted.

President Chiang replied suitably and read a 3000-word closing address on behalf of the National Government, a summary of which follows:

"After sitting for twelve days, the National People's Convention has achieved important results, reflecting credit on the conscientious labors of the delegates in the discharge of the trust reposed upon them by their constituents. The object of the Convention being to promote national unity and reconstruction, the resolutions adopted are worded concisely; therefore, their execution will be a difficult task.

"National unity and reconstruction can only be achieved as follows:

1. People's Sovereignty and Rule of Law: Hence the advocacy of the National People's Convention to ordain the *Yueh Fa* (Provisional Constitution), embodying the essence of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's teachings, for mutual observance. Laws must be respected if the country is to enjoy enduring peace, and the task of reconstruction consummated.

2. Promotion of the People's Livelihood: Hence the National Government's advocacy of the programs for industrial and educational development contering on production and occupation. To increase prodution is to execute the fundamental conception of the Three People's Principles; therefore, the delegates are urged, upon returning homeward, to encourage the farmers to increase agricultural produce annually and the laborers to work one

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extra hour daily. If the nation despise sloth and ennoble labor, the Chinese race will surely survive.

3. Cultivation of the spirit of racial independence: While unequal treaties should be abolished, the people should also cultivate the spirit of independence, self-confidence, determination and perseverance, and remember daily the necessity to wipe out our national humiliations and endeavor to accomplish these in three years.

4. Development of education by making education compulsory and reviving the enthusiasm on the part of the people for establishing schools which was current thirty years ago: Hence, the Convention's educational resolution stressing the cultivation of the traditional Chinese virtues, physical culture and scientific research.

5. Ensuring peace and order: The accomplishment of this depends also on the cooperation of the entire people; therefore, the rural regions should promote the mutual protection system (paochia), census-taking, extermination of the Communists and bandits and encourage the villagers to remain and make the countryside prosperous instead of flocking to the cities and towns.

6. Achievement of local self-government: Since the advent of the period of Constitutional Government is dependent on the record of district self-government, in view of the shortness of the period of Political Tutelage, the nation should promptly begin census-taking, land survey, police administration and road-construction. The successful promotion of self-government enterprises will ensure the successful exercise of the four political rights (election, initiative, recall and referendum) of the people. Whereas the responsibility for the success of the National Revolution before the convocation of the National People's Convention was dependent on the National Government, the success or failure of the People's Revolution henceforth is dependent on the entire nation's efforts and perseverance.

Delegates Are Entertained by Chiang and Chang

President and Madame Chiang Kai-shek and General and Madame Chang Hsueh-liang were hosts to the delegates of the National People's Convention at Nanking on the evening of May 16 at the new building of the Military Officers's Moral Endeavor Association.

Bank of China Is Prosperous

The fourteenth annal meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of China was held in the Chinese Bankers' Association Building at Shanghai on Saturday, May, 14. Li Ming, the Chairman of the board of Directors, presided over the meeting. T. K. Yung, China's leading industrialist, was elected a director of the Bank to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Woo Ling-shu. A comprehensive report by the general manager, Chang Kai-ngau, was presented, dealing with the progress of the Bank and economic conditions in China and abroad during the past year.

The Bank of China has issued its balance sheet as of December 31 last. There was a net profit on the year's operations of $2,085,944.77. Chang Kia-ngau, the general manager, in his report says that despite chaotic conditions in China and depression abroad, the Bank experienced an even better year in 1930 than in the preceding year, partly due to improvement in the bank's service and partly to the strong confidence of the public in the bank. On December 31, 1930 the total of current deposits with the Bank amounted to $416,388,81556, representing an increase of $33,603,230.09 over the previous year's total. Fixed deposits totalled $69.688,902.03, an increase of $14,377,896,11. The sum total of current and fixed deposits thus increased by $47,981,126, 20. The total of call loans outsanding on December 31,1930 was $309,-229,557,53, a decrease of $4,424,150.52 over the figure of 1929. Fixed loans in 1930 increased by $12,931,420.91 over the 1929 total, and amounted to $109,389,846,82. The total of investments in securities on 31st December, 1930 was $65,085,113.84, an increase of $31,874,523.82 over the preceding year's figure. Sixty-two and a half per cent of the investments made by the Bank in public and government bonds are silver and 37.5% in gold currencies. The land, buildings and furniture owned and used by the Bank for business purposes in 1930 have been valued at a total of $8,304,496.53, which is an increase of $1,918,212.-22 over the 1929 total. The total value of the Bank's notes in circulation on December 31 last was $203,887,443.89, being only $6,119,156.91 more than the total a year previously. The amount of the notes issued by the Shanghai branch, however, decreased from $131,902,715.00 to $130,612,680.00, a decrease of $1,290,035. This was chiefly due to unsettled conditions in interior districts of China and the stagnation of trade which caused a surplus of funds at the commercial centres.

Crisis in the Northeastern Provinces

BY SHEN HSUE-CHUAN (沈學傳)

In recent years there has been a world-wide economic depression. Almost all nations in the world, with the exception of France, have been comfronted with the same serious problem of unemployment. Just after the long civil war and in the full swing of the silver slump, China, aggravated by the calamities of banditry and soldiery, coupled with the low level of production and the lack of capital, is incapable of facing the economic stagnation of the world. From such a delicate situation the Northeastern provinces have suffered to a great extent. During the regime of the late Marshal Chang Tso-ling, though he always took an active part in the war in China proper, yet the people beyond the Great Wall never suffered from any warfare. Hence this region prospered by leaps and bounds and made a phenomenal growth without let or hindrance, and the people there led a peaceful life. Toward the close of his administration there came a great number of immigrants from Shantung province and reclaimed land along the river valleys. Moreover, the resources under ground were exploited, and more railways were built. Yearly there was a great deal of agricultural produce exported, and thus they realized large profits. Other parts of China suffered from an unfavorable balance of trade, but not this region. The was the chief reason why the late Marshal Chang could maintain his great army and now and then had a hand in the civil war inside of the Great Wall.

A Deplorable Situation

But now the situation in this region has become deplorable. Last year the Sino-Soviet war unfortunately broke out. This region had to bear the whole brunt of it. Within no more than half a year the loss suffered in this warfare was tremendous, productive power declined and almost everything was brought to a standstill immediately after this conflict. This plight is now further aggravated by the economic depression of the rest of the world. The present export has dropped to a considerable extent and all kinds of cereal products, owing to the great fall in the prices of these commodities, are not being exported, and the businessmen have suffered a great loss. Besides the Sino-Soviet conflict and the unusual fall in the price of cereal products, resulting in financial stagnation, the foreign market, held by Japan and the Soviet between them has suffered more seriously from the abnormal rise in gold prices than any other place in China. According to the chief manager of the Japanese Chosen Bank, due to the serious depression in Manchurian financial circles the cereal export in the port of Dairen for last year was reduced by half. He further emphasized that in the period under the review the value of the export trade handled by this port was 74,000,00 yen and the value of the import trade was 66,000,000 yen, which compared with the same period year before last means that the value of export was reduced by 42 per cent and the value of import diminished by 36 per cent. From the foregoing figures we may get some idea of the present depression in the Northeastern provinces. No wonder the authorities have found much difficulty in getting revenues to defray administrative expenses. The people cannot very well maintain their livelihood in the usual way and an atmosphere of gloom prevails among the agricultural class.

China's Enemies—the Soviet and Japan

Now in the field of Chinese diplomacy, Japan and Soviet are our deadly enemies and in the field of the national defense the Northeastern provinces are most important and vital, because the Northeastern provinces are contiguous with Japan on the south and with the Soviet on the north. Toward this region one of them adopts a policy of positive aggression and the other one of destructive incitement. Since this region has been in such a "pickle," the people are easily seduced to do illegal things and possibly incited to rebellion. Moreover, all the people of the agricultural class are in a surly mood, being that their cereals have not yet been sold and so cannot maintain themselves on their greatly reduced incomes. Most of them have to realize their assets in order to support their families. Therefore this region has had to face a thorny diplomatic problem and pitiful poverty. The duty of the authorities here is more important than in any other place in China; nevertheless the maladministration of the official circles, the illegal conduct of the policemen and the audacious ravages of the banditti are all more serious and notorious than anywhere and unknown inside of the Great Wall. Certainly there are a great many things which are in urgent need of improvement and betterment. Besides, all the landowners there belong to the official class, whereas the peasantry occupy a lower and deplorable position in society. The people groan under the outrageous exactions of the authorities and are under heavy interest charges. Now everywhere there are so-called Righteous Banditti (義匪) who themselves declare that they are forced to become such by hunger and cold. From a reliable report, in the western part of Liaoning province, there was a poor farmer who had no power to pay his debt, amounting to three hundred dollars. The creditor asked three policemen to threaten him for his payment and finally forced him to pledge his daughter. But this vicious demand was rejected by the debtor. The latter aroused the great anger of his neighbors, who rashly killed both the creditor and the three policemen. Greatly alarmed, and in order to avoid punishment, all the people of the village escaped to join the "Righteous Banditti." This incident serves to show the difficulty of the people's livelihood and the evil conditions existing in society.

Northeastern University, Mukden, May 13, 1931.

Sir Arthur Salter Discusses World Economics in Speech in Tokyo

Sir Arthur Salter, Chief of the Economic and Financial Section of the Secretariat in the League of Nations, addressed a meeting of the Industrial Club at Tokyo May 7, convened under the auspices of the Economic League.

Sir Arthur attributed the causes of the world-wide business depression now prevailing to the following three factors:

1. Discord in the supply and demand of commodities owing to the complication of consumption.

2. Impossibility of rapid enough lowering of production due to its magnitude, mass production being the characteristic of modern industry.

3. Psychological panic due to the great slump in the American stock market towards the end of the year before last.

According to Sir Arthur, the agricultural slump is due to the fact that the rate of demand falls far behind the rate of the increase of production; although the gold question has something to do with the slump. There is also a misunderstanding current in regard to international loans. That is, today, the tariff wall is built on the basis of the surface trade balance and it is forgotten that there is other source of revenue than trade. It is a mistake to raise or lower tariff on the basis of trade balance alone. For a nation in its developmental stage, excess of imports over exports is rather to be wished.

In order to cope with the present depression, he said there were two remedies, political and financial.

Sir Arthur concluded his speech by emphasizing that the League of Nations hopes to promote cooperation among the economic bodies and research constitutions of various nations in order to cope with the prevailing depression in the world.

Manchester Houses Form a Combine

A *Reuter* telegram from London May 18 stated that in an attempt to meet the rapid fall in the textile trade with the Far East, a number of well-known Manchester shipping houses are forming a combine to be known as the "Motco" (Manchester Overseas Trades Company).

It is expected that this combine will reduce overheads and effect considerable cuts in freight charges, which will enable lower priced goods to be offered in India, China, Burma, Singapore and Sourabaya.

The experts of the companies forming the combine will pool their knowledge.

Japanese-Afghanistan Treaty Approved by Privy Council

According to a *Rengo* dispatch from Tokyo on May 12, the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation between Japan and Afghanistan was approved by the Privy Council, which opened on May 13 in the presence of his Majesty the Emperor. The treaty was signed last Autumn in London between the Japanese Ambassador and the Afghanistan Minister to Great Britain.

Sino-Japanese Conference to Meet at Shenyang

In connection with the impending Sino-Japanese Railway Conference, a Nanking telegram states that instructions concerning railway policy in Manchuria have been decided upon by the National Government after consultation between the Ministry of Railways and Kao Chi-I, head of the Chinese delegation. Mr. Kao, who is Chairman of the North-eastern Communications Committee and concurrently Managing-Director of the Peiping-Liaoning Railway, has returned to Shenyang to open the Conference. Mr. Kimura, head of the Japanese delegation, has already arrived at Shenyang.

Chinese Delegates to Traffic Parley Named

The Chinese Delegates to the Sino-Japanese Railway Conference which is scheduled to be held at Shenyang have been officially appointed by the Manchuria Administration with Kao Chi-yi, director of the Peiping-Mukden Railway, as head of the delegation. The delegation consists of seven persons, including Mr, Kao; Li Ming-shu, director of the Kirin-Hailung Railway; Kuo Hui-jun, director of Changchun-Kirin-Tunhua Railway; Wan Kuo-pin, director of the Taonan-Angsnchi Railway; Mr. Jui-chang, director of the Szetao Railway; Lao Mi-en, vice-director of the Peiping Mukden Railway: and Yin Shao-sung of the Kirin-Tunhua Railway. The Japanese delegates, seven in number, are headed by Mr. Kimura of the South Manchuria Railway.

Special deputies on foreign affairs are to be selected by the Liaoning Provincial Government to attend to Sino-Japanese affairs in various parts of the province. These deputies will be under the Special Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for the North-east. It it understood that they will be stationed at Yingkow, Antung, Port Arthur, Fushun, Panchi, and Liaoning where there are large Japanese communities.

Sino-Soviet Conference Without Result So Far

The sixth meeting of the Sino-Soviet Conference was held in Moscow May 14. Discussions concerning the Chinese Eastern Railway question were engaged in but according to a cablegram received at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Nanking from Mo To-hui, plenipotentiary delegate, a settlement of the issue has not yet been reached. It was decided to hold another meeting on May 21.

Tokyo to Hold Europe-Asia Traffic Conference of June 15

A *Rengo* telegram from Tokyo dated May 13 reported that all interested nations have accepted the invitation of the Japanese Railway Department to participate in the forthcoming Europe-Asia Traffic Conference in Toyko. Germany is the latest country to express her intention to send delegates to the Conference, while Soviet Russia is also considering partitcipating in the confab. It has been tentatively fixed by the Japanese Railway Department that the Conference will be officially opened on June 15 upon confirmation of the Soviet's intentions.

Soviet Proposes Issue of World-Trip Ticket

A *Rengo* dispatch from Tokyo dated May 17 stated that the Soviet Government has made a proposal to the International Affairs Section of the Japanese Railway Department regarding the issue of a round-the-world trip ticket by the forthcoming Europe-Asia Traffic Conference which is to be convened on June 15 at Tokyo. According to the proposal, the world trip ticket will cover such routes as the Atlantic Lines, American and Canadian Rilways, Pacific Trade Routes, Japanese Railways ending in Berlin with London as the starting point. The ticket is to be effective for two years, the price being roughly quoted at Yen 1900 for a first class passenger.

President of S.M.R. Recovering from Illness

Dr. Mitsugu Sengoku, President of the South Manchurian Railway Company, who has been confined to bed in Tokyo, is stated to be making steady progress and it is expected that be will recovered by the end of next month. In view of the fact that Mr. Sengoku has recently expressed his intention to his close friends to attend the general meeting of share-holders of the S.M.R. Railway Company, the much talked change in the presidency of the company is not considered likely to be realized in the near future. In this connection, a *Rengo* telegram states that Japanese public opinion is that a change in the presidency of the S.M R. is not desirable at the present time.

Chinese Petition Asks Retrocession of Dairen

A petition advocating the retrocession of Port Arthur and Dairen and the withdrawal of Japanese troops as well as the abolition of Japanese post offices along the South Manchuria Railway was received at Nanking the Capital May 11, from the Liaoning Foreign Affairs Association. Vice-Commander-in-Chief Chang Hsueh-liang and the Northeastern delegates to the National People's Convention were requested to submit a proposal to the above effect to the National People's Convention.

The telegram points out that while the period of the lease to the Japanese of Port Arthur, Dairen and the South Manchuria Railway region has long expired, the National Government has not yet recovered these territories. At present the Japanese military police frequently perpetrate outrages against the Chinese, the Japanese post offices oppose the demand for their abolition, and Japanese residents are engaged in the traffic of narcotic drugs. "The Chinese people in Manchuria have suffered from Japanese oppression beyond endurance, and appropriate measures should be adopted to remedy the situation," the petition concludes.

Japanese Press Criticism of China as Regards Manchuria

That at no time in her modern history has Japan been placed in a greater difficulty as regards Manchuria than the present, is the opinion editorially voiced by the newspaper *Nihon* (Japan), a nationalist daily. This paper, which is anti-Government, saddles Baron Shidehara with the blame for "signing away Japan's special rights and interests" in Manchuria at the time of the Washington conference, and declares that General Chang Hsueh-liang, the present ruler of Manchuria, "whose father, Chang Tso-lin had been so good a friend of Japan's" is trying to impede Japan at every turn and opportunity.

The *Chugai Shogyo*, a commercial organ, says editorially that, while some believe that China is merely staging an empty threat to scare Japan through new railway construction and other schemes in Manchuria, still there is no denying the fact that China has embarked on a change of front and is trying to do away with Japan's rights and interests in Manchuria. "Far from being an empty threat," it proceeds, "the evidence is accumulating that China's designs to build new railway lines in Manchuria are directed against Japan and have for their objective the ultimate expulsion of Japan from that territory."

The *Kokumin* (Nation), also inclined towards extreme nationalism, calls attention to the new policy towards the Soviet Government adopted by Nanking recently which aims at securing possession of and control over the Chinese Eastern Railway which, at present, China and Russia are supposed to manage jointly. "If the Chinese Eastern Railway comes into the full possession of China—and this can very well be arranged for—then," says the Kokumin. "China will have gained a strong vantage point in her 'putsch' against the Japanese-owned South Manchuria Railway."

The *Asahi* (Sun) believes that China's attitude of being unresponsive to the proposal of the South Manchuria Railway to enter into negotiations as regards new railway building and other cognate problems, attests to China's distrust of Japan and her intention to solve these matters without Japan.

C.E.R. Presents Former Czar's Silver to Governor of Tsitsihar

A large party from Harbin proceeded to Taonanfu May 8 including the Acting President of the C. E. R., Li Shao-keng, and other members of the Railway Board. Their mission was to celebrate the 90th birthday of the mother of General Wang Fu-ling, Governor of Tsitsihar province. They took with them a magnificent silver service of 180 pieces as a present from the Chinese Eastern Railway. The set was formerly owned by the Czars of Russia. General Wang Fu-ling's power is stated to be rising, the province of Tsitsihar being enormously rich in minerals as well as producing much agricultural produce.

Chinese Bankers Want Silver Conference Held in China

The Shanghai *Evening Post* of May 14 stated that Chinese bankers of Shanghai, with T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, reported to be taking the lead, and also bankers in other parts of China, are formulating plans for the launching of an international silver conference, to be held in China, the purpose of which will be to bring about relief for the depressed value of the white metal.

Japan Does Not Want the Silver Conference

The Investigating Committee of five leading Japanese bankers and businessmen for the opening of an international silver conference in Japan has come to an agreement that it is not proper for Japan at present to take the part of sponsor for such an international conference, stating among other reasons that the silver question should be considered together with the world-wide depression, and its fundamental solution should be found in the settlement of the world economic problem. The committee expressed the opinion that even if any plan for the settlement of the silver question could be found, the application of such a measure to China, India and other countries would only help to bring about disputes among those countries of the East. In accordance with said decision, Finance Minister Inouye, after consulting with the Foreign Office authorities, according to a *Rengo* message, is expected to decline the American proposal to take any positive part for the contemplated silver international conference.

Mr. Kodama, President of the Yokohama Specie Bank, in an interview said the most difficult question regarding silver is how to dispose of 600 million ounces of silver now possessed by India and others. From the viewpoint of the improvement of the world-wide depression now prevailing, the reconstruction of the Chinese monetary system constitutes an important factor, he said. However, the question of the Chinese monetary system reorganization could be settled apart from the silver question, Mr. Kodama explained.

Utah Senator Wants U. S. to "Peg" Silver

During a lengthy conference in Washington May 12 with William Castle, the Under-Secretary of State, Senator William H. King from Utah suggested the United States Government should propose to the interested Powers "pegging" the price of silver at 50 cents an ounce during the period in which arrangements will be made for an international silver conference. He also expressed the opinion that the United States Government "must assume that an international conference will be called and must base its actions and policies henceforth on that assumption."

English Banker Says Great Britain Alone Is Able to Restore Silver Value

Great Britain alone is able to restore the value of silver to its former levels, John F. Darling, Director of the Midland Bank of England, declared in Ottawa, Canada, last week. The United States, said Mr. Darling, in her own interests would be compelled to co-operate in any action which Great Britain might take.

British Not to Take Initiative

Replying to questions in the House of Commons recently, Chancellor of the Exchequer Snowden said that he did not think it was for the British Government to take the initiative in a matter such as the calling of a silver conference. That ought, he said, to rest with other countries, who have a far greater interest than Britain has in this matter; but, of course, if there is any international conference, Britain ought to consider its position, he added.

America Will Participate

The reports that China is to convene an international silver conference caused considerable interest in Washington, according to a *United Press* telegram. It was said that American officials are maintaining an open mind toward all attempts to deal with problems arising from the depressed values of silver. State Department officials assert that in all probability the United States would participate in any international silver conference that might he called.

More Important Land Deals in Shanghai

The rear premises of the Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co,, Ltd., situated in Burkill road, having an area of about one and three-quarters acres, were recently sold to Chinese at a price equivalent to Gold $120,000 per acre.

A plot of land in the French Concession situated on Rue de Consulat, opposite the Municipal buildings, measuring a little over half an acre, was sold together with the buildings thereon, through A. E. Shamoon, for the equivalent of Gold $180,000.

In the United States Court for China

In re. Estate of FREDERICK WILLIAM McINTYRE Deceased

Cause No. 3358
Special Proceeding No. 755
NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims gainst the estate of Frederick William McIntyre deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before November 23, 1931, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Shanghai, China, May 19, 1931.

Cornell S. Franklin, c/o Fleming, Franklin & Allman 21 Ynen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai.

In the United States Court for China

In re. Estate of ROBERT V. PEARSON Deceased

Cause No. 3356
Special Proceedings No. 754
NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of ROBERT V. PEARSON, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before November 23, 1931, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Shanghai, China. May 18, 1931

J. J. Connell, c/o Connell Bros. Corp., 17 The Bund, Shanghai.

Official Text of Regulations Concerning Foreigners

The following is the official text of the Regulations Governing the Exercise of Jurisdiction Over Foreign Nationals in China, drafted by the Judicial Yuan of the National Government, examined by the Legislative Yuan, and approved by the Central Political Council of the Kuomintang on April 22.

Article I

The term "foreign nationals" used in these Regulations exclusively refers to those foreign nationals who enjoyed extraterritorial privileges in China on the thirty-first day of the twelfth month of the eighteenth year of the Republic.

Article II

Foreign nationals shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Chinese Courts of Justice of all instances.

Article III

In the District Court in the Special Area of the Three Eastern Provinces and in the District Courts at Shenyang, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Shanghai, Hankow, Chungking, Foochow, Canton and Kwunmin, as well as in the Provincial High Courts to which such District Courts respectively belong, Special Chambers shall be established for the trial of civil and criminal cases in which foreign nationals are defendants or accused.

Article IV

The Chief Judge of the Special Chamber shall be the President of the Court to which it belongs.

Article V

Where a civil or criminal case involving a foreign National as defendant or accused arises within the jurisdiction of a Court other than those mentioned in Article III, the defendant or accused may request in writing that the case be heard by that Court.

Article VI

To the Special Chambers there shall be assigned a certain number of legal counsellors who shall be selected by the Ministry of Justice for appointment by the Government from among legal experts of high moral character who possess the qualifications necessary for appointment to judicial offices.

The legal counsellors are not confined to Chinese.

The legal counsellors may submit his views in writing to the Court but shall not interfere with the trial of the case.

Article VII

The arrest or detention of a foreign national as well as the search of his private residence or other premises shall be effected according to the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Any foreign national who is arrested on the suspicion of having committed an offence under the Criminal Code or other criminal laws shall be sent to the Court for investigation not later than twenty-four hours.

Article VIII.

At the request of the party or parties concerned, the Courts shall recognise as valid the agreements for arbitration entered into between foreign nationals or between foreign nationals and other persons, and shall also enforce the awards made in pursuance of such agreements except where:

1. The award is contrary to public order;
2. It is contrary to good morals; or
3. It should be regarded as invalid according to the general principles of law.

Article IX.

Foreign nationals parties to civil or criminal cases may employ according to law Chinese or foreign lawyers as representatives or counsel.

The Regulations for Lawyers and and other laws and regulations concerning lawyers are applicable to the the abovementioned foreign lawyers.

Article X.

Foreign nationals having committed police offences shall be tried by the Courts of Justice or police tribunals.

The penalty to be imposed by a police tribunal shall be limited to a fine not exceeding fifteen dollars except for subsequent offences.

Where the fine mentioned in the preceding paragraph is not paid within five days after its imposition, it shall be commuted to detention at the rate of one dollar for one day. If the amount is less than one dollar, it shall be reckoned as one day.

Article XI.

The places for the imprisonment or detention of foreign nationals shall be designated by the Ministry of Justice.

Article XII.

The date on which these Regulations shall come into force as well as the period during which they shall remain in force shall be declared by a mandate of the National Government.

Confiscation Order Against Fu Siao-en Cancelled

The National Government, according to the Chinese press, has cancelled the order issued in 1927 for the detention of the property of Fu Siao-en, formerly chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, and a former managing director of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co. Among the nine charges preferred against him at the time the principal one was that he had supported the northern militarists by supplying them with money and the vessels of the China Merchants S. N. Co. with a view to impeding the progress of the Nationalist movement and the anti-Northern campaign. Based on these charges, the order was issued for the seizure and confiscation of Mr. Fu's property and also for his arrest and punishment. The order for arrest has also been cancelled.

American Expert to Arrive in September to Inspect Shanghai Waterworks

Nicholas S. Hill, Jr., distinguished American engineer and waterworks authority, has cabled to the Shanghai Municipal Council accepting the proposition that he must personally come to Shanghai to inspect the Shanghai Water Works. Mr. Hill will receive G.$12,000 and expenses. It is expected that he will arrive here early in September and immediately will start his investigation, which will take about six weeks. Mr. Hill is a consulting engineer of international repute and is a former president of the American Waterworks Association, by which organization he was highly recommended when the Council sought information concerning the services of an expert. He is a member of the leading engineering societies of the United States and has been identified prominently with waterworks installation in leading cities of the United States, Canada and Cuba.

American-Oriental Finance Corporation Articles of Incorporation Amended

At a special meeting held at the office of the American-Oriental Finance Corporation, Shanghai, May 18, a resolution amending the Articles of Incorporation by providing that the par value of the preferred stock and common stock "A" should be reduced from $100 to $20 by splitting each share into five of the lower value, was unanimously adopted by the stockholders present, who represented 22,579 shares. All of the corporation's shares, common "A" and "B" and preferred will thus be fixed at a par value of $20 local currency; 25,485 common "A" shares and 77 preferred shares will be affected by this resolution, which, following the example of several other local companies, is intended to make the company's stock more marketable. The latest quotation for common "A" shares were M$135.

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WHY NOT COME AND TRY?

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market: Weak **Business Done 2,000,000 Shares May 20**

1930-1931 High	Low	Div.$ per Sh.	STOCKS	Mon. May 18	Tues. May 19
23½	13⅞	1.60	Adams Express	13⅞	13⅜
42¾	20⅝	3.00	Allis Chalmers	24¾	24⅛
129⅜	97	4.00	American Can	97	99
51⅝	26¾	—	American & Foreign Power	29⅞	29
31⅝	14¼	—	American & For. Power W.	17	16¼
58½	31	4.00	American Smelting	31	31
201¾	169¾	9.00	American Tel. & Tel.	169⅝	170
130⅜	104¾	5.00	American Tobacco "B"	114½	111¾
80¾	50⅝	*3.00	American Waterworks	50⅝	51
43¼	25⅛	1.50	Anaconda Copper	25⅛	25⅝
23⅝	13¾	*1.00	Atlantic Refining	13¾	13½
87⅞	55¼	5.00	Baltimore & Ohio	55¼	54
70⅝	41½	6.00	Bethlehem Steel	43	43¾
39¾	18½	1.00	Borg Warner	18½	18⅝
11⅝	6½	—	Calumet & Hecla	6½	6½
45⅝	25	2.50	Canadian Pacific Railway	25	25¾
131½	69¾	6.00	Case J. I.	70⅛	64¾
54⅛	32½	3.00	Chesapeake Corp	36½	37
25¾	15⅞	1.00	Chrysler	18⅜	18
20⅝	13½	.30	Cities Service, Com.	13½	13
45⅜	27	2.00	Columbia Gas & Electric	27	24⅞
16⅝	7⅝	.75	Columbia Graphaphone	7⅝	7½
12	8	.60	Commonwealth & Southern	8¼	8
2¾	1⅝	—	" " war.	1⅝	1⅝
109⅝	82¼	4.00	Consolidated Gas. of N. Y.	89	89⅝
12	6⅝	—	Continental Oil	6¾	6⅛
5⅞	2⅝	—	Curtiss Wright Co.	3	3⅛
107	79¼	4.00	Du Pont de Nemours	79¼	80⅝
185¾	143⅜	5.00	Eastman Kodak	144¾	141
61	38⅝	6% S	Electric Bond & Share	38⅝	38⅜
38⅜	15½	4.00	Fox Film "A"	15½	Unq.
12	4⅜	—	General Aviation	6	6
54¾	39⅞	1.60	General Electric	39⅞	40½
56	43⅞	3.00	General Foods	49	48
48	31⅛	3.00	General Motors	39⅛	39¾
84⅛	51	5.00	General Railway Signal	51	Unq.
42⅛	29¾	2.50	Gold Dust	29¾	29½
20⅞	9⅝	—	Goodrich Rubber	10⅜	10½
52⅝	32⅛	3.00	Goodyear Tire & Rubber	36⅜	36⅜
22⅝	13	2.00	Granby	13	12½
26	15¾	1.00	Hudson Motors	16¼	15⅜
62½	31½	4.00	International Cement	31½	29¼
4	1¾	—	International Combu. Eng.	1¾	2
60½	43⅜	2.50	International Harvester	45¼	45⅞
20⅛	11⅞	.60	International Nickel	11⅞	11⅞
38¾	18⅜	2.00	International Tel. & Tel.	25½	25⅞
80⅝	44¼	3.00	Johns Manville	44½	43¾
15½	7⅝	—	Kelvinator	10½	10¼
31½	19⅛	2.00	Kennecott	Unq.	19¼
27¾	20⅞	1.60	Kreuger & Toll	21¼	20⅞
34⅞	17⅛	1.00	Kroger Grocery	28½	27
91	76	4.00	Liggett & Myers, "B"	76	73½
63½	41⅜	3.00	Loew's: Inc	42¼	42⅛
20⅛	11⅜	—	Lorillard P Co. (com-)	17⅝	16½
18½	10½	—	Ludlum Steel	10½	10⅛
29¼	15¾	—	Montgomery Ward	19	18½
40⅞	21¼	4.00	Nash Motors	28	28¼
14⅜	8½	1.00	Nevada Consolidated Co.	8½	8⅛
132¼	87½	6.00	New York Central	82¾	83⅞
69½	45	3.00	Pacific Lighting	53¾	52⅞
11⅞	7¼	.60	Packard Motor	7¼	7
50¼	27⅞	4.00	Paramount—Publix Corp	26⅞	26
64	45	4.00	Pennsylvania Railroad	45	45¼
8½	5⅛	.20	Penroad Corporation	5¼	5⅛
16⅝	6¼	—	Phillips Petroleum	6¼	6
96½	78	3.40	Public Service of N. Jersey	78	78½
27½	12	—	Radio Corporation	16½	16⅛
24½	15¾	—	Radio-Keith Orpheum	16⅛	15¼
53	40⅝	3.00	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	48½	48½
63¼	44⅞	2.50	Sears Roebuck	48⅞	48½
1¼	4¾	—	Shell Union	4¾	4¾
23¾	12⅛	—	Simmons Company	12⅞	12½
54½	44	2.00	Southern California Edison	44	42¾
20½	16¼	1.20	Standard Brands	17½	17½
88⅜	58	3.50	Standard Gas & Electric	65⅜	63¾
52½	34⅝	*1.00	Standard Oil of N. Jersey	34⅝	35
26	17⅞	1.60	Standard Oil of New York	17⅞	17¾
36¼	19	3.00	Texas Corporation	20	20¾
55¾	38½	4.00	Texas Gulf Sulphur	40⅛	39⅝
59	42½	3.00	Timken Roller Bearing	42½	42⅞
18	7⅞	1.00	Trans America	7⅞	7⅞
72	48	2.60	Union Carbide & Carbon	48	47¼
205⅛	153¼	10.00	Union Pacific Railway	153½	153
38⅞	22¼	—	United Aircraft & Transp't	28	28⅜
31¼	14¼	.75	United Corporation	21⅛	20⅝
20⅜	11⅜	—	U.S. Rubber	12⅛	12½
152⅝	99	7.00	U.S. Steel	99	98⅝
76⅜	39	3.00	Vanadium	39⅝	39¼
20⅜	6½	—	Warner Bros. Pictures	6½	5
107⅝	57⅞	4.00	Westinghouse E. & M.	61½	62¼
65⅜	51⅜	2.40	Woolworth	65⅜	62⅞
			Call Money	1½%	1½%

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Papal Encyclical Discusses Social Questions

A rather "sensational" Papal Encyclical was broadcast to the world from the Vatican May 14. It is divided into three parts. The third part has provoked heart-searchings among Catholic socialists everywhere because of its clear-cut dictum that "nobody can be both a good Catholic and a true socialist," and also in view of its appeal to "sons who have strayed into the ranks of socialism to return to the church."

The encyclical denounces egotistic industrialism and Communism as equally pernicious errors and says a *regime* must be organized which will enable the common people gradually to rise to the position of modest comfort afforded by property. A sincere collaboration of various vocations and professions must replace the class struggle, it averred. Economic power throughout the world, it continues, is concentrated in a few hands and has degenerated into a tyrannical despotism. The only remedy is a return to the salutary principles of Catholic social philosophy and their judicious application to capital and labor.

William Doak, the U. S. Secretary of Labor, at Houston, Texas, May 15, declared that he approves especially the attitude of the Vatican toward Soviet policies.

The *Berliner Tageblatt* commentingon the encyclical says it fears that it will not be conducive to an alleviation of the political tension existing in many countries. Apparently, this German newspaper says, it was brought about by recent developments in Spain where until the advent of the Republic the Catholic Church had been extremely powerful.

Foreign Trade of U.S.A. Declines

A bulletin recently issued by the United States Department of Commerce shows that American trade with the Far East suffered a decline during the month of February as compared with that of the previous month and with the same month of last year.

Although American exports to most Asiatic countries declined, for example 2.7 per cent. for the whole of China and 24 per cent. for Japan, the value of shipments to India, Australia, the Philippines, Netherlands East Indies, Malaya, and Siam increased over that of the previous month.

Relatively cheap American cotton found a ready market in India where purchases almost trebled those of January. The United States not only sold less to the Far East but bought less in return. Oriental imports to America declined 10 per cent. as compared with those of January. Imports from the Philippines alone showed a gain.

A total decline in exports of 35 per cent. occurred in February as compared with a year ago. This was divided between all countries, ranging from 22 per cent. for the whole of China to 70 per cent. for New Zealand. Japan accounted for 50 per cent. of this decline; India and Malaya each 20 per cent.

While every other American staple usually included in shipments to Australian markets declined, interest centres in the entire disappearance of automobiles from the Australian market. During the past ten years Australia has headed the list of markets for American cars

Exchange Circular for the week ending Wednesday, 13th May, 1931.

This week has been one of the dullest on record, and the amount of business done by merchants practically negligible. Stagnant conditions in all sections prevail. A momentous announcement has been made that the British Government has seen fit to agree to the abolishment of Extra-Territorial rights in China, reserving 4 areas for further discussion. The International Chamber of Commerce in Washington has passed a Resolution that a World-wide Conference for the consideration of the Silver problem be convened at an early date, although no country seems wishful to sponsor the plan. The Peoples Convention at Nanking opened and is still deliberating.

Silver:—opened on the 7th inst. at 13 1/8 d. spot and forward and G. $0.28 3/4 and closed to-dad at 13 3/8 d. and 13 1/8 d. forward, with New York at G. $0.28 1/4.

China and India have both bought and sold. America has sold a little on occasions, market reported quiet in all cables from abroad.

Exchange:—The T/T official rate on London on the 7th inst. was 1/3 1/8 d., on the 11th inst. was lowered to 1/3d.

The market opened on the 7th inst. with T/T on London and New York at New York at 1/3 3/8 d. and G. $.31 1/8: 4 m/s Cr. 1/3 3/8 d and G. $.31 1/8: Yen Cross rate 49.39: Yen 158 1/8: Gold Bar 736.50. At one time slight easiness prevailed, but at the close the above rates were ruling

On the 8th inst the same remarks apply: slight easiness and then again recovery, but only the very minimium of business. At the close 1/3 7/8 d. and G. $.31 1/4 for T/T were done in small quantity.

On the 9th inst we opened at 1/3 3/8 d. and G $.31 1/4 and what was done, merely trifles, passed at the rates. We heard of no export paper being fixed. Gold Bars opened 739 and closed 737.20.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ... ... Tls. 89 839,000 a increase of Tls. 360,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars $ 159.200.000 an increase of $ 1,200,000
Estimated value Tls. 204,461,000 as against Tls. 225 899 000 held at this time last year

†	Average rates for April	Thursday May 7	Friday May 8	Saturday May 9	Monday May 11	Tuesday May 12	Wed. May 13
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T on London	1/3.136	1/3 3/8	1/3 3/8	1/3 3/8	1/3 3/8	1/3	1/3
D/Dfts ,,	—	1/3 3/8	1/3 3/8	1/3 3/8	1/3 3/8	1/3	1/3
4 m/s ,,	—	1/3 5/16	1/3 5/16	1/3 5/16	1/3 5/16	1/3 1/16	1/3 1/16
T/T on India	84,717	84 1/2	84 3/4	84 3/4	84 3/4	83 3/4	83 3/4
T/T on France	783,609	784	784	784	784	777	777
T/T on N.Y.	30,647	30 5/8	30 5/8	30 5/8	30 5/8	30 3/8	30 3/8
T/T on Demand		30 5/8	30 5/8	30 5/8	30 5/8	30 3/8	30 3/8
T/T on Hamburg R. M.		128 3/4	128 3/4	128 3/4	128 3/4	127 1/2	127 1/2
T/T on H'kong	78 641	78 3/4 nom	78 5/8 nom.	78 3/4 nom.	78 5/8 nom.	78 3/4 nom.	78 7/8 nom.
T/T on Japan	161.196	161 1/2	161 1/4	161 1/4	161 1/4	162 1/2	162 3/4
T/T on Batavia	76.348	76 1/4	76 1/4	76 1/4	76 1/4	75 3/4	75 3/4
T/T on Straits	183.402	183 1/2	183 1/2	183 3/4	183 3/4	185 1/4	185 1/4
Bk's buying rates 4 m/s B/L. Cred. & D/A	1/4 011	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/3 7/8	1/3 7/8
4m/s B/L D/P	—	1/4 1/8	1/4 1/8	1/4 1/8	1/4 1/8	1/4	1/4
6m/s B/L Cred & D/A	1/4 261	1/4 1/4	1/4 1/4	1/4 1/4	1/4 1/4	1/4 1/8	1/4 1/8
4m/s B/P Cred D/A or D/P	833.217	832	835	835	835	825	825
4m/s N Y. Lc.	32.527	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/4	32 1/4
4m/s ,, Docs.	—	32 3/4	32 3/4	32 3/4	32 3/4	32 1/2	32 1/2

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	May 7	May 8	May 9	May 11	May 12	May 13
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence						
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	13 1/8	13 1/4	13 5/16	13 1/8	13 1/16	13 1/8
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping 978 touch)	G.$.28 3/8 Tls.	G.$.28 3/8 Tls.	G.$.28 1/4 Tls.	G.$.28 1/8 Tls.	G.$.28 Tls.	G.$.28 1/4 Tls.
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch)	734.00 Tls.	732.00 Tls.	738.50 Tls.	745.0 Tls.	746.70 Tls.	745.50 Tls.
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	112.50 Tls.	112.50 Tls.	112.50 Tls.	112.50 Tls.	112.50 Tls.	112.50 Tls.
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	73 075	73.05	72.95	72.65	72.7875	72.8375
*Closing Price in London for Previous day	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day ...						

Bank of England rate of discount	3 %	London on Paris	T/T 124.32
Bank of France rate of discount	2 %	New York on London	T/T 4.86 5/16
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	2 3/8 %	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 27/32
,, ,, 4 ,,	2 3/8 %	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/0 1/32
,, ,, 6 ,,	2 7/16 %	Kobe on London	T/T 2/0 3/8

FEARON, MAITLAND and SHAW

The National City Co. Gold Band Quotations Received From Head Office

May 14, 1931.

SECURITY	RATE & DATE DUE	Price	Approx Yield%
The National City Bank of New York	Stock	83	—
City of Antwerp	5 % Dec. 1, 1958	100 1/4 bid	4.95
Argentine Government	6 % May 1, 1960	81 7/8	7.55
Canadian National Railway Co.	5 % Oct. 1, 1969	108	4.56
Chile Government ..	6 % Jan. 1, 1961	71	8.75
City of Vienna	6 % Nov. 1, 1952	87 1/2	7.15
City of Yokohama ..	6 % Dec. 1, 1961	100	6.00
German General Electric (A. E. G.)	6 % May 1, 1948	88 1/2	7.18
German Central Bank for Agriculture.. ..	6 % Apr. 15, 1938	85 1/4	8.77
Greek Government ..	6 % Feb. 1, 1968	87 1/2	6.94
Japanese Government	6 1/2 % Feb. 1, 1954	106	6.02
Kingdom of Italy.. ..	7 % Dec. 1, 1951	101	6.91
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd.	6 % July 1, 1954	55	11.67
Nord Railway Co. ..	6 1/2 % Oct. 1, 1950	107 1/4	5.97
Norwegian Hydro-Elec. Nitrogen Corp.. ..	5 1/2 % Nov. 1, 1957	100	5.50
Oriental Development Co..	5 1/2 % Nov. 1, 1958	95 1/4	5.80
Paris - Lyons - Med. Railroad Co.	7 % Sept. 15, 1958	106 7/8	6.46
Republic of Costa Rica (Pacific Rwy.)	7 1/2 % Sept. 1, 1949	70	11.43
Republic of Finland ..	5 1/2 % Feb. 1, 1958	82	5.99
Republic of Peru	6 % Dec. 1, 1960	19 1/4	—
Rhine Westphalia Electric Power Corp. w.w.	6 % Aug. 1, 1953	83	7.60
Saxon Public Works ..	6 1/2 % May 1, 1951	80 1/4	8.52
Saxon State Mortgage Institution	6 1/2 % Dec. 1, 1946	84 1/4	8.26
Toho Electric Power Co. Notes (Japan)	6 % July 1, 1932	100 1/8	5.87
Tokyo Electric Light Co. (Japan)..	6 % June 15, 1953	87 1/4	7.16
Ujigawa Electric Power Co. (Japan)	7 % Mar. 15, 1945	102	6.78
U. S. of Brazil	6 1/2 % Oct. 1, 1957	51 3/4	—
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Common Stock	27	—
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.	Common Stock	62 1/8	—
Belgian National Rway. Pcptg. Pfd. Stock ..	6 % (American Sh.)	79 1/8	—
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	Common Stock	50 3/8	—
Standard Oil Co. of New York	Common Stock	18 1/4	—
United Aircraft & Transport Corp. ..	Common Stock	30 1/4	—
Vacuum Oil Co.	Common Stock	34 1/2	—
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6 1/2 % July 1, 1944	75	9.97
Cuban Dominican Sugar Corp.	7 1/2 % Nov. 1, 1944	10	—
Pennsylvania - Dixie Cement Corp. ..	7% Cum. Pfd. Stock	18 1/2	—
State of Minas Geraes Series "A"	6 1/2 % Sept. 1, 1959	35 1/4	—

QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE

Republic of China Gold Loan	5 % 1925	74 1/2	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped ..	5 % 1913/60	67	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped	5 % 1913/60	65	—
Chinese Govt. (Crisp Loan)	5 % 1912	45	—
Shanghai Nanking Railway	5 % 1904/08	44 1/2	—
Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railway ..	5 % 1908/38	82	—
Hukuang Railway ..	5 % 1911/1951	25 1/2	—
Tientsin Pukow Railway	5 % 1908/09	25	—

NOTE: The above quotations are received by cable, and whilst believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

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PRESIDENT MADISON, March 6.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Motor-cars	*Pcs.*	17
Cotton, Raw ... *Bls.* 1,600	*Pls.*	5,723
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Sheets, Corrugated	,,	810
Awabi	,,	11
Ink, Printing	,,	21
Leather, Cow, Patent	,,	10
Newspapers, Old	,,	840
Oranges, Fresh	,,	14
Pitch	,,	485
Soda, Silicate of	,,	301
Shrimps Dried	,,	51
Sugar, Cube	,,	10

LAGANBANK, March 6.

(Agents: Lacey & Cannan, Ltd.)

To U. S. of America.

Oil, Wood	*Pls*	13,447

PRESIDENT MADISON, March 6.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Motor-cars	*Pcs.*	11
Awabi, Canned	*Pls.*	112

CHICHIBU MARU, March 7.

(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)

To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai *Bls* 25	*Pls.*	24.20
Wild, Dairen, etc. *Bls.* 250	,,	260.34
Silk Piece Goods	,,	1.97
,, Clothing, Embrouidered	,,	4.50
Tea, Black, other kinds, Kiukiang	,,	152
Tea, Green, Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	31
Chinawere, Fine	,,	13
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	156
Antimony Regulus	,,	840
Bristles, Assorted	,,	100
Cotton Fly	,,	193
Feathers, Duck	,,	95
,, Goose	,,	138
Intestines, Pig, Salted	,,	8
Nutgalls	,,	220
Oil, Tea	,,	299
,, Wood	,,	2,255
Rhubarb	,,	50
Seed, Sesamum	,,	5,614
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	3,072
Hats, Rush	*Pcs.*	60,000

FORRESBANK, March 9.

(Agents: Lacey & Cannan, Ltd.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw:		
American *Bls.* 5,212	*Pls.*	18,534
Carbon Black		284

TACOMA, March 10.

(Agents: States S. S. Co)

To U. S. of America.

Nutgalls	*Pls.*	501

TAMAHO MARU, March 10.

(Agents RiokaSokoKabushikiKaisha.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw *Bls.* 3,817	*Pls.*	13,461
Raine	,,	2,250

IOWA, March 10.

(Agents: States S.S. Co.)

From U. S. of America

Timber, Softwood:		
Ordinary, Sawn *Sup. ft.*		1,290,517
Merchantable	,,	141,215

HOKUROKU MARU, March 11.

(Agents: Osaka Shosen Kaisha.)

From U. S. of America

Cotton, Raw ... *Bls.* 175	*Pls.*	634
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	9,859
Wax, Paraffin	,,	505
Typewriters	*Pcs*	50
Dyes, Aniline *Pkgs.* 279 *G. Units*		14,833

ELG, March 11.

Agents: RiokaSokoKabushikiKaisha.

From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Bars	*Pls.*	528
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	645
,, ,, Scraps	,,	799
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Wire Shorts	,,	1,846
Paper, Boxboard	,,	3,025
Sugar of Milk	,,	202
Asphalt	*Pls.*	8,400
Grease, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	73
Gum Resin	,,	736
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	11,975
,, Scraps	,,	2,108
Wax, Paraffin	,,	244
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls*	24,327

DEFIANCE, March 14.

(Agents: LloydEverett, Incorporated.)

From U. S. of America

Motor-cars	*Pcs.*	1
Margarines, Sewing	,,	22
Cotton Raw ... *Bls.* 43	*Pls.*	147
Cement, Asphaltic		22
Grease, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	603
Sulphur Black	,,	1,441
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	5,517
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls.*	27,541
,, Transformer	,,	2,990
,, Technical, White.	,,	5,300
Turpentine, Mineral	,,	417
Dyes, Aniline *Pkgs* 255 *G. Units*		13,308
Machinery, & Parts of	,,	1,558

SILVERPALM, March 14.

Agents: GlenLineEasternAgencies, Ltd.

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw ... *Bls* 2,652	*Pls.*	5,954
Ironze and Steel, Galvanized:		
Sheets, Plain	,,	341
Aluminium-foil	,,	4
Aluminium-Sheets	,,	165
Tobacco, Leaf	*Pls.*	3,759
Wax, Paraffin	,,	504
Turpentine, Vegetable	*Galls.*	650
Feathers, Duck	,,	112
Hid, Wood	,,	330
Oil, Wood	,,	359
Rhubard	,,	76
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	2,966
Eggs, Fresh	*Pcs.*	4,400
Soda, Caustic	,,	1,676
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	2,757
Wheat	,,	86,388

PRESIDENT GARFIELD, Mar. 16.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton Duck, White	*Yds.*	752
,, Velvests, Dyed	,,	138
,, Voile, Printed	,,	3,184
Rubber Tires:		
For Motor Cars & Trucks	*Pcs.*	155
Cotton, Raw ... *Bls.* 200	*Pls.*	716
,, Thread Embroidery, in Skeins	,,	26
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Bolts and Nuts	,,	13
Wire	,,	75
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Pipe Fittings	,,	28
Rope	,,	201
Zinc Plates	,,	39
Ammonia, Anhydrous	,,	15
Pineapples	,,	58
Ink, Printing	,,	74
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength	,,	1,029
50 ,, ,,	,,	75
Indigo Grains, Artificial:		
60 per cent. strength	*Pls*	37
Leather, Cow, Patent	,,	3
Newspapers, Old	,,	735
Oranges, Fresh	,,	142
Paper, Common Printing	,,	916
Shrimps, Dried	,,	496
Sugar, Refined	,,	18
Sugar of Milk	,,	84
Cigars	*Mille*	18
Dyes, Aniline *Pkg* 1016 *G. Units.*		64,083
Automobiles, Parts of	,,	7,565
Machinery, & Parts of	,,	19,998

DIANA DOLLAR, March 17.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Flour, Wheat	*Pls.*	2,378
Leather, Sole	,,	21
Timber:		
Laths	*Pcs.*	2,370
Softwood:		
Rough Hews	*Sup ft.*	31,660
Ordinary, Sawn	,,	2,183,829
Merchantable	,,	476,702

TAKETOYO MARU, March 17.

(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)

To U. S. of America,

Silk, Pongees, Honan	*Pls.*	9.16
Tea, Green:		
Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	100
,, Hangchow	,,	169
YoungHyson, Kiukiang	,,	146
,, ,, Hangchow	,,	405
,, ,, Wenchow	,,	23
Gunpowders Ningpo	,,	14
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	368

WALES MARU, March 16.

(Agents: Showa Shipping Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Borax, Refined	*Pls.*	992
Newspaperar, Old	,,	420

SHINYO MARU, March 18.

(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw *Bls.* 500	*Pls.*	3,273
Rubacco, Tubes, Old	,,	16
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	3,688

EMPRESS OF JAPAN, March 18.

(Agents: CanadianPacificS.S.Co.Ltd.)

From U. S. of America.

Cobalt, Oxide of	*Pls.*	4
Leather, Cow, Patent	,,	5

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, March 20.

(Agents: CanadianPacificS.S.Co Ltd.)

To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shai ... *Bls.* 260	*Pls.*	256.58
Yellow, Tsintao ,, 45	,,	43.64
,, Shanghai ,, 5	,,	4.92
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, Dairen *Bls.* 120	,,	125.48
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:		
Shanghai *Bls.* 53	*Pls.*	50.41
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	89.06
Cotton Yarn, Waste	,,	111
Straw Braid	,,	65
Wool, Sheep's	,,	532
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	201
,, Fox, ,,	*Pcs.*	305
,, Lamb, ,,	,,	5,872
,, Dog, ,,	,,	4,500
,, Kid, ,,	,,	5,309
,, Weasel, with Tails,	,,	20,000

PRESIDENT JACKSON, March 20.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw:		
American ... *Bls.* 1,499	*Pls.*	5,505
Zinc Sheets	,,	20
Cheese	,,	16
Canned Fruits	,,	200
Milk, Evoporated	,,	66
Oranges, Fresh	,,	19
Newspapers, Old	,,	840
Pitch	,,	620
Sugar, White	,,	154
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls.*	7,349
Coffee	*Lb.*	800
Lemons, Fresh	*Mille*	43
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:		
For Motor-cars	*Pcs.*	129
Rubber Inner Tubes:		
For Motor-cars	,,	71
Motor-cars, and Parts of	*G. Units*	1,577

JAVANESE PRINCE, March 23.

(Agents: Furness (Far East), Ltd.)

To U. S. of America.

Antimony Regulus	*Pls.*	420
Oil, Tea	,,	307
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	626

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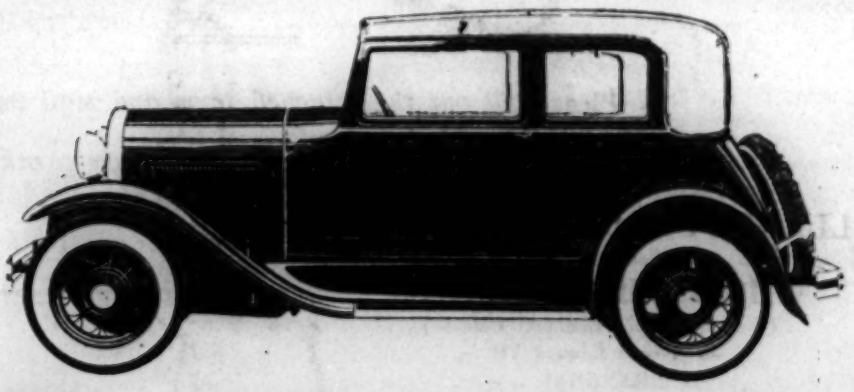

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